

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION • EDUCATION • CO-OPERATION

Department of Labor

QUITE NATURAL
THE MANUFACTURERS WHO SELL
THEIR IMPLEMENTS AND FLOUR
CHEAPER IN BRITAIN THAN IN CANADA,
THE MAGNATES WHO WAX WEALTHY
ON WATER STOCK DIVIDENDS GOUGED
FROM THE PUBLIC, BANKERS WHO
LOAN CANADIAN DEPOSITS IN THE
UNITED STATES, STEEL MANUFACTUR-
ERS WHO KEEP ONE HAND ALWAYS
IN THE FEDERAL TREASURY AFTER
BOUNTIES, AND RAILWAY DIRECTORS
WHO HAVE MILKED CANADA FOR
YEARS, ARE ALL OPPOSED TO RE-
CIPROCITY. DOES ANYBODY BLAME
THEM? THEY SEE WHAT IS COMING.
IT IS COMING FAST, TOO.

SEPT. 6, 1911

EQUITY

BUT CROWN HER QUEEN AND
EQUITY SHALL USHER IN, FOR
THOSE WHO BUILD, AND THOSE WHO
SPIN, AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO
GARNER IN. A BRIGHTER DAY.

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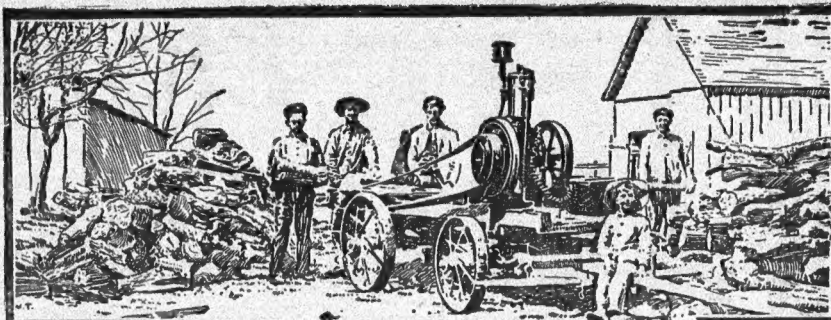
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The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizer, etc., write to the I H C Service Bureau, and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning those subjects.



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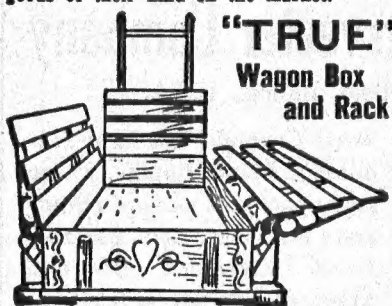
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The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Managing Editor

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the wisest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when 'Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None' shall prevail.

Canadian Subscriptions, \$1.00 per year in advance. Foreign Subscriptions \$1.50 per year in advance. Single copy 5 cents.

Advertising Rates may be had upon application.

Change of advertising copy and New Matter must be received not later than Friday noon each week to ensure insertion.

Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.

Address all communications, upon whatever subject, to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. Do not send anything but personal letters to individuals.

Volume IV.

September 6, 1911

Number 6

DRY FARMING: Its Principles and Practice

(By William McDonald, M.S., Agr., Sc.D., Ph.D.)

The readers of The Guide have demanded reliable information on "dry farming" as it is called. After considerable search and consultation with experts this book was selected. The author is one of the leading agricultural scientists of the day and has studied conditions in South Africa and United States. The author treats of the "Campbell System" of dry farming and also devotes a chapter to "The Traction Engine in Dry Farming." Professor W. J. Elliott, who is in charge of the G.P.R. farm at Strathmore, Alberta, and one of Canada's leading Dry Farming Experts, says: "I could certainly recommend 'Dry Farming' to all those who are considering this work in any one of its phases, and in fact for any man who is farming under more humid conditions there are many points that will aid him very much in the handling and treatment of his soil." The book is written in a simple style that may be understood by every man who reads, and in fact, so well has the author prepared this work that it reads like an interesting novel. It contains 290 pages and is well illustrated. This book is kept in The Guide office and will be sent by return mail, \$1.80, postpaid.

Conservation Committee Report

A very valuable report has just been issued by the Dominion Commission of Conservation on the Lands, Fisheries, Game and Minerals of Canada. The commission, which has among its members and in its service, a number of the leading authorities in this country on the subjects with which it deals, was established by the Dominion government in 1909 for the purpose of holding investigations and advising the people of Canada as to the best method of preserving and utilizing the vast wealth of natural resources which is their common heritage. If the work of the commission is to be of any effect, the information which it gathers and the advice which it gives must be studied and made use of by every person who is occupied in the use of those natural resources. The chief and the greatest of the natural resources of Canada is beyond question its lands. All the gold mines of Canada produced last year \$10,224,910 worth of the precious metal, and the total mineral production, including metals, non-metallic minerals and clay products, had a value of \$105,040,958, but the value of the grain crop alone in the one province of Saskatchewan in the same year was considerably in excess of that figure. The total value of the field crops of Canada was nearly \$550,000,000.

The chief work of the commission in regard to lands reported in the present volume is the survey made last year of 985 representative farms in the various provinces of the Dominion, or an average of a little more than 100 in each province. From the survey it was gathered that not more than nine per cent. of farmers follow any intelligent and effective system of rotation of crops. "Many farmers," Dr. J. W. Robertson, chairman of the committee on lands, states, "take rotation to mean any order of sequence for one crop to follow another. Instead of that, rotation of crops implies that during each year, while its crop is growing, the best preparation is being made in the same field for the succeeding crop and for the preservation of the fertility of the soil, and its freedom from weeds. In some localities the percentage of farmers who follow a good rotation is as high as fifty per cent.; in other localities not a single farmer reports any systematic rotation in his crops. Lack of rotation in one large area of the Northwest, extending to

about five hundred square miles, is given as the reason for the destruction of the fibrous material in the soil which formerly held it in place. From that area it is reported that from want of root fibres in the soil, winds in the spring sometimes carry off the surface soil, including the seed, or else leave the seed bare."

To Increase Crops

Dr. Robertson also says that the survey has brought out the fact that if farmers on the average throughout Canada would farm as well as the fifty best farmers whose farms were surveyed, the result would be the doubling of the quantity of field crops, from the land now occupied, in Canada within three years. It is not suggested that it is practicable to bring about such a change in three years, but by such means as may be taken the quantity of field crops from the farms of Canada could be increased one hundred per cent. within twenty years, besides all the additions that would be made by the occupation of new lands. One of the best means which Dr. Robertson suggests toward that result is for municipal authorities, provincial governments and the Federal powers to join in recognizing these best farmers as illustration farmers and in holding up the example of their good practice in attractive ways in order that others may follow their systems and methods. The report, which covers 525 pages, contains a large amount of statistical information, and includes an article on agricultural production in Canada which gives the crop areas and yields of the different provinces, together with a statement of what each province has produced in field crops, fruit and live stock since 1891.

With regard to fisheries, game and minerals, the report is equally informative. An article on the North Atlantic fisheries dispute, which was recently settled by the Hague tribunal, is included. The decline of the oyster production, in spite of the great natural advantages of the Canadian coasts is attributed to the long-standing dispute over jurisdiction between the provincial and Dominion authorities, and for the conservation and extension of the supply of whitefish in the Great Lakes and lakes of Western Canada, the establishment of more fish hatcheries is recommended. Last year 1,024,282,000 fry were planted in Canadian waters by

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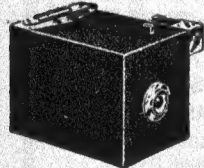
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MONTREAL.

the Dominion fish hatcheries, the ex-
penditure amounting to \$180,345.

The mineral section of the report con-
tains a summary of the provincial and
Dominion laws and regulations respecting
mining, and also a report on mineral
production, on the methods of mining
employed, with recommendations for
conservation.

ANOTHER INDEPENDENT

A convention of farmers and Grain
Growers was held in North Battleford on
the 25th inst., to choose a candidate for
the coming federal election.

Dr. T. Hill, Kinley (director S. G. G. A.)
took charge of the meeting as chairman,
and A. J. Greensill (director S. G. G. A.)
acted as secretary.

After considerable discussion it was
decided unanimously that Mr. S. E.
McManus, of North Battleford G. G. A.,
be the chosen candidate to contest the
seat in the Battleford constituency in
the farmers' interests. The result was
greeted with great applause and satisfac-
tion by the large number of farmer friends
present. Mr. McManus is pledged to
support in its entirety the "Farmers'
Platform of December 16 last."

Denholm, Sask. A. J. GREENSILL.

INDEPENDENT PLATFORM

W. J. Jackman, the farmers' Independ-
ent candidate in this constituency, is
having a series of very successful meetings
and is receiving much encouragement in
his campaign, which was opened at Lloyd-
minster on Thursday, August 24, with
a crowded gathering in the drill hall.
Although most of the audience were
townspeople, many of them were in
sympathy with the movement on the part
of the farmers to secure recognition of
their demands by showing their independ-
ence of political parties.

At Kitscoty on the following day farm-
ers formed the bulk of the audience, and
much enthusiasm was shown, most of
those present giving practical evidence
of their support by contributing to the
campaign fund.

Successful gatherings were conducted
at Vermilion on the 28th and Mannville
on the 29th, a good audience greeting the
candidate and his supporters at each
place.

E. W. RODWELL,
Member Election Committee.

CEMENT PLANT FOR WINNIPEG

A large cement manufacturing plant
operated by the Canadian Cement com-
pany, the big merger of Canadian compan-
ies, will be erected just outside the Winni-
peg city limits south of the Assiniboine
river, at the crossing of the C. P. R. line
at Macdonald street. The site is in the
district to which the firm of Heubach,
Finklestein & Heubach is planning to
attract a number of manufacturing con-
cerns. Frank P. Jones, general manager
of the company, has been in Winnipeg for
some days and has applied to the city
power and light department for rates on a
block of power to operate the new plant
when it is completed. He states that it
is the intention at first to ship the raw
product to Winnipeg, but that later the
whole process of manufacture will be
carried on here from materials that can
be obtained within a short distance
of the city.

New York, Sept. 2.—Andrew Toth, the
Pittsburg steel mill hand who served
twenty years in prison for a murder he
did not commit, and was pardoned when
the real murderer made a dying confession,
sailed for Hungary today to pass his
declining years with his wife in their old
home. Andrew Carnegie has given him
a life pension of \$40 a month. Toth was
a steerage passenger on the steamer Kron
Prinzessin Cecilie.

Thresher's Account Book

This book provides for a record of
the hours every man in the thresh-
ing gang works, as well as the ex-
pense of running the outfit, so that
at the end of each week the owner
can ascertain at a glance how much
he has made. The book also con-
tains perforated account sheets,
which the thresherman tears out and
gives to the farmer as soon as the
tand is finished. There is also a
laborer's ledger, where petty ac-
counts are entered. The book is the
most convenient on the market.
Price, \$1.00, postpaid. Book Dept.,
Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

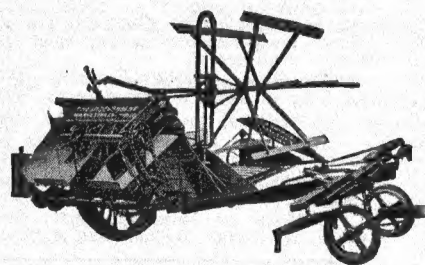
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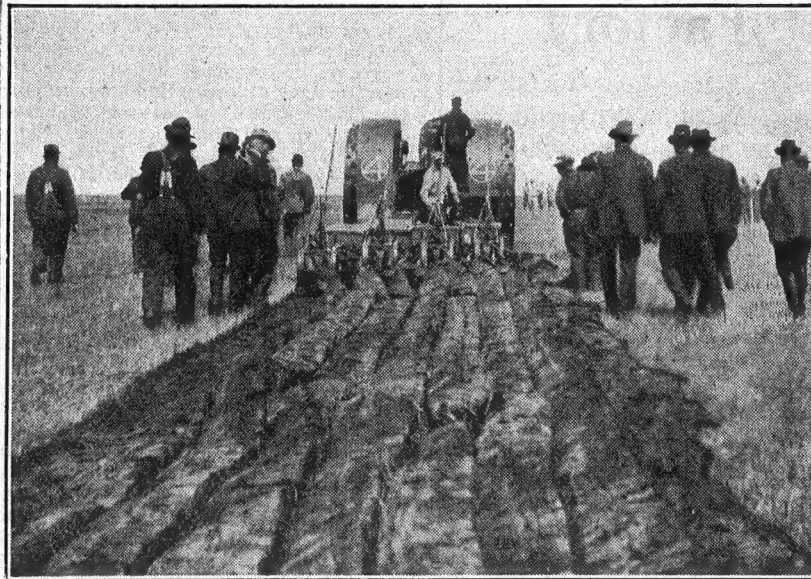
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imum test.
Perfect Score for general condition of engine, stops, etc., in plowing test.
Perfect Score for steadiness of running. The Big Four "30" hums along as
smoothly as an electric motor.
Perfect Score for possible distance travelled without replenishing fuel.
Highest Score of all internal combustion engines for accessibility of parts. Every
farmer who has had any experience with an engine knows what
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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 6th, 1911

SAVING \$1,000,000 TO FARMERS

H. W. Hutchinson, general manager of the John Deere Plow company, announced on August 22:

"I say this for the company of which I am a member, that we are prepared in the event of the adoption of reciprocity, to reduce our prices to the farmers \$5 on every harvester, \$3 on every mower, \$1.50 on every rake, \$5 on every seeder, \$5 on every American wagon, and other things in about the same ratio.

"What my company will do my competitors will be obliged to do also, because competition is the life of trade.

"The farmers will save in this way, as near as I can reckon, \$1,000,000 per annum."

WHAT THE PEOPLE MUST DECIDE

In two weeks the people of Canada will be called to give a decision upon the most important question of the present generation. It is not a question of whether a Liberal or Conservative government shall rule at Ottawa. Governments come and governments go but there are principles which are of greater importance than any party. It is not a question alone of having free trade in natural products with the people of our own blood and tongue adjoining us. These two questions must give way to a consideration of the fundamental principles involved. The Guide is wholeheartedly in favor of reciprocity with the United States and to a much greater degree than the present agreement provides. The Guide is no admirer of the record of the administration at Ottawa for the past fifteen years, as anyone can judge from the manner in which we have pointed out their weaknesses, but the present issue is something above party.

There has never before been a real clear cut issue before the people of Canada in the present generation. Today there is one. This issue is whether the people are to have any voice in the legislation at Ottawa or whether the few thousand men who benefit by special privileges are to be an absolute autocracy. This is the burning issue that goes down deeper than any of the superficial and minor questions being tossed to and fro in the present campaign.

We have dealt thoroughly with every phase of the reciprocity question. The people are fully alive to its benefits. But let us look at the anti-reciprocity forces today. Who are they? They number in their ranks every one of the elements that have been preying upon the Canadian people for a generation past. Let us consider them a little.

There are many of the agricultural implement manufacturers who bring their raw material into Canada duty free and sell their implements with the full cost of protective tariff added as unearned profit. They sell their binders cheaper in Great Britain than to the Canadian farmers. They sell their plows more cheaply in the United States, after paying the duty, than they do in Canada. They need no protection whatever, yet they are bending all their energies against reciprocity because it reduces their protection in some cases $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and in others 5 per cent. They oppose reciprocity because they know it will mean free trade in implements very soon.

There are the leading financiers of the Canadian Bankers' association who control Canada's banking system by their practical monopoly. It is an immense privilege for which they give no return. They pay the people of Canada 3 per cent. on deposits, and then loan the money in the United States at high rates of interest when it is needed to finance Canadian industry. These same gen-

tlemen provide the funds to finance the watered stock mergers that are oppressing our people. They are opposing reciprocity because it is a reform movement which, as it grows, will demand from them a return for the privileges they enjoy.

There is the Canadian Manufacturers' association, composed of a few hundred men who are making immense unearned profits out of our protective tariff. This is a political organization absolutely. At their annual conventions practically the only subject before them is protection—and more protection. They support lobbyists at Ottawa and contribute their money to campaign funds to maintain their control over politicians. They use their power to corrupt our political life in order that they may be allowed to amass unearned riches under a protective tariff. The reciprocity agreement does not touch them, but they fear it is the beginning of the end of their unfair privilege.

There are the flour millers who buy the farmers' wheat at the very lowest price possible and agree among themselves to charge a high price for the flour. They pay less for the choice hard Western wheat at Winnipeg than it would bring at Minneapolis, yet they charge more for their flour than is charged at Minneapolis. They also ship their flour to Great Britain and sell it cheaper than in the heart of the land where the wheat is grown. The reciprocity agreement reduces the protection on their flour from 60 to 50 cents a barrel and increases the cost of their wheat by bringing more buyers. Naturally they oppose reciprocity.

There are the coal and steel barons. The latter have been given more than sufficient cash in bounties from the Dominion treasury to build their entire plants, and yet they sell their steel rails more cheaply in Australia, India and South Africa than in Canada. These men fight tariff reductions on general principles. Their bounties have been withdrawn. They hope to have them renewed. The coal barons are having their protection cut from 53 to 45 cents per ton. They can ship their coal to the United States and pay the duty and then sell cheaper than in Canada, but cannot live without protection in Canada. Of course not.

There are the meat packers who have been paying the farmers ruinously low prices for years and paying themselves dividends running from 25 to 120 per cent. The reciprocity agreement puts cattle on the free list and will open the Chicago markets to the Canadian cattle raiser, where he will get a much higher price. No wonder these people fight reciprocity.

There are the railway companies that have tapped the public treasury for more than enough money to build their entire systems. They have made sufficient surplus out of the Canadian people to build railways in Mexico, South America and the United States and they extort higher freight rates in Western Canada than in any other part of the world. They are fighting reciprocity because they fight all reforms and want no other competitors allowed into their preserve. The railway companies do not want the people to secure any relief, as it may lead to further reforms.

These interests number only a few thousand men, but they control wealth aggregating billions of dollars. They have made their huge fortunes out of Special Privilege secured at the hands of the Canadian legislators over whom they have exercised a most injurious control for the past generation. United States has been regarded as a trust ridden country, but Canada can weep over worse combines than United States has ever seen. These interests control scores of our leading newspapers and poison the wells of truth to serve their own selfish ends. They have combined to

fight reciprocity and are contributing hundreds of thousands of dollars to the anti-reciprocity campaign fund. If reciprocity is defeated these interests will make the laws of Canada for the next fifteen years. The tariff will go up and the burden upon the Canadian people will grow heavier. The shackles of protection and privilege will be rivetted more tightly than ever upon the necks of the wealth producers. But if reciprocity receives a strong endorsement at the hands of the people on September 21, then the reign of Special Privilege is nearing an end. The government will realize that the people are supreme and will be compelled to grant the redress demanded. The tariff will go down and the various interests that have levied tribute upon the people will be compelled to stand upon their own feet. If the people intend to be the rulers of Canada now is the time for them to assert their power. Two weeks are left in which to make a decision. We look for the cause of the people to be fully vindicated on September 21, and then we will march on to greater victories.

SHARPE BELIEVES IN RECIPROCITY

Under the above heading in our issue of two weeks ago we published the following extracts from an address made in the House of Commons by W. H. Sharpe, M.P. for Lisgar, on April 14, 1910:

"In the little town of Mowbray, in 1908, the elevators handled over 300,000 bushels of wheat, but last spring a spur railway was built across the line into North Dakota, and an elevator erected there, with the result that last year instead of handling 300,000 bushels on the Canadian side, there were only 100,000 bushels handled, while the United States elevator handled 300,000 bushels. Our farmers took their grain across the line and shipped it in bond back into Canada to the lake ports, and by pursuing this course they received from 13 to 14 cents per bushel more for their grain than had they dealt in Canada.

"Let me tell the minister of agriculture also that, whereas, in the Province of Manitoba, along the boundary line the land is worth only \$20 or \$25 and in some cases \$30 an acre; right across on the American side on account of the better treatment which is accorded the farmers in North Dakota, the land is worth from \$40 to \$50 an acre.

"I represent a mixed farming community, and last year we shipped 512 cars of cattle to the city of Winnipeg. I know numbers of farmers in my constituency who always in the past have kept from fifty to seventy-five and one hundred head of cattle, but these men are selling out their herds and going out of business because the combines are robbing them of every dollar they should make. It goes without saying that the farmers must keep stock in order to keep up the standard of their land, and if the cattle industry goes, so much the worse for general farming. There were 110,000 head of cattle shipped to the city of Winnipeg last year, and all the farmers could get from the beef combine in that city was an average of \$3.76 per hundred weight, while the same time the average price for similar cattle in Chicago was \$6.27 per 100 pounds.

"With 110,000 head of cattle going in, the meat combine in Winnipeg took out of the producers between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000 more than they should have done. Is it any wonder that the producers are quitting? The combine is simply driving them out of business. The drovers from North Dakota come across to Manitoba and buy cattle and drive them across the line and pay duty, which I think is 25 per cent."

We consider this a strong argument for reciprocity and it certainly shows that Mr. Sharpe fully realizes how it will benefit the farmers of his constituency to have free access to the United States markets and the high prices he quotes. Mr. Sharpe speaking at Winkler a few days ago made the following reply to our article:

"In the issue of The Grain Growers' Guide of August 28 there is an article headed 'Sharpe Believes in Reciprocity'. Extracts are taken from a speech I made in the House of Commons on April 14, 1910, where I compared the conditions in Manitoba with the conditions in North Dakota, and blamed the government for the conditions in Manitoba. On that occasion I tried to show the government the remedy that should be applied

in order to relieve the conditions. Those remedies were government ownership and operation of terminal elevators, the Hudson's Bay railway, the establishment of the chilled meat industry, a permanent tariff commission and a railway commission for the West. I have never advocated the adoption of free trade or reciprocity with the United States as a remedy for the conditions in Manitoba. If The Grain Growers' Guide can show one word I have said in the House of Commons advocating the adoption of free trade or reciprocity as a remedy for the conditions the Laurier government has allowed to exist, I will gladly give \$500 to the Winnipeg General Hospital."

The Winnipeg Telegram also attacks The Guide in its issue of August 30 and shouts "falsehood," "misrepresentation," "unscrupulous methods" and the other terms so familiar in its vocabulary. The Telegram says:

"Mr. Sharpe, in a speech in the House last year, made comparison of prices which very clearly implied that the Western farmer was not being fairly dealt with. He did not, however, propose reciprocity as a remedy for these conditions. What he did propose was government ownership and operation of terminal elevators, the construction of the Hudson's Bay railway, the establishment of the chilled meat industry, a permanent tariff commission and a railway commission for the West. He said nothing about reciprocity, and the organs which seek to convey the inference that he had any such expedient in mind, are stating what they know to be a malicious untruth."

Now, let us have the truth by all means. We have Hansard before us containing Mr. Sharpe's speech on April 14, 1910, and in it he never mentions terminal elevators, Hudson's Bay railway, tariff commission nor railway commission. He does, however, advocate a chilled meat industry. That shows how near Mr. Sharpe and the Telegram come to the truth. Now, again, we never said that Mr. Sharpe "advocated" reciprocity. We said he "believed" in reciprocity, and so he does. If not, then he believes that the farmers in his constituency have no right to fourteen cents a bushel more for their wheat, \$20 an acre more for their land and \$2.51 per hundred weight more for their cattle. Certainly Mr. Sharpe "believes" in reciprocity and knows it would be a splendid aid to the farmers of Lisgar. We are not making any charge against Mr. Sharpe, but merely asking him why he opposes reciprocity when he is so well aware of its benefits to the farmers. Just how Mr. Sharpe can explain himself we cannot understand. As to giving \$500 to the general hospital we cannot see any argument in that. By supporting reciprocity Mr. Sharpe would give several hundred thousand dollars to the farmers of Lisgar.

LAWYER ON THE WARPAT

We have just received the following letter which fully explains itself and its author:—

"C. E. A. SIMONDS

NOTARY PUBLIC

Insurance and Real Estate,
Money to Loan.

Leduc, Alta., Aug. 28, 1911.

"I have now addressed two letters to you, one drawing your attention to the unfairness of your attributing the knighting of Mackenzie & Mann to the personal act of the king, the other with regard to your offering such feeble advice to the farmers on the question of action on their part in the coming elections. I follow your paper closely and have not seen either letter in your columns. I now challenge you, or any member of your staff, to discuss with me the public questions of the day in this large constituency of Strathcona. If you will not either meet me on the platform or publish my letters, I shall brand you publicly as a coward.

(Sgd.) C. E. A. SIMONDS."

The waste basket received the former communication of Lawyer Simonds because it was not worth publishing. It will be really too bad if he brands us as a "coward" because it's very unsafe to have a real live lawyer on your trail. But he says he'll meet any member of our staff. The office boy is taking his holidays so we'll have to pit him against

Mr. Simonds. Please, Mr. Simonds, be easy on him. These lawyers are funny fellows.

JOHN HERRON HAS GOOD BACKBONE

Reports from the constituency of Macleod, Alberta, were to the effect that John Herron, the Conservative candidate, had declared himself in favor of reciprocity. We wrote him asking if this was so, and why he favored reciprocity. Here is his reply:—

Pincher Creek, Alta.,
Aug. 24, 1911.

"The Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

"Dear Sirs:—

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 18th instant, which has only just reached me, owing to my absence on the campaign.

With regard to reciprocity my position is this, that while representing the Macleod riding in the late House of Commons, when the question of reciprocity first arose, I received such a large number of requests from Farmers' Associations, as well as from prominent electors in the district, that I considered that a large portion of the electors in Macleod district were in favor of reciprocity, having been elected to represent the people I felt it my duty to support reciprocity.

I am still in favor of reciprocity and if returned to the House of Commons on the 21st of September will cast my vote in favor of the measure. I have always been in favor of freer trade and reduction of tariff. In fact in the House of Commons I have spoken in favor of total abolition of the duty on farm implements. I believe that the measure of reciprocity that has been submitted to the people is a step towards the reduction of duty and towards the assistance of the most important class in the Dominion of Canada, the agriculturists, therefore I am in support of reciprocity.

I may further say that the platform on which I am running, a copy of which I enclose, is the free and complete acceptance of the platform of the United Farmers of Alberta.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) JNO. HERRON."

This letter from Mr. Herron speaks for itself. He has rightly decided that he should represent the views of the people of Macleod and not of any political leaders. In placing principle above party no doubt he will be subject to considerable opposition from his own party, but he can have the satisfaction of knowing that he was true to the principles for which his party has always stood. Hon. F. G. W. Haultain is also a very strong supporter of reciprocity, but there are a great many who place party above everything else. Honor to Herron and Haultain, who are big enough to place country before party.

TAXES TO BE REMOVED

(From the Toronto Sun)

The duty on Canadian calves entering the United States is \$2 per head; on cattle valued at \$14 per head or less, \$3.75; on other cattle, 27½ per cent.

The American duty on horses valued at \$150 or less is \$30, and on others 25 per cent. On lambs the duty is 75 cents per head and on sheep \$1.50.

On hogs the tax is \$1.50 each.

On live poultry it is 3c. per lb., and on dressed 5c.

On wheat the American tax is 25c. per bushel, on rye 10c., on oats 15c., on barley 30c., on buckwheat 15c., on beans, 45c., on peas 25c., and on seed peas 40c.

On potatoes it is 25c. per bushel, corn 15c., turnips 25c., onions 40c., cabbage 2c. each, and all other vegetables in their natural state 25 per cent.

On apples the tax is twenty-five cents per bushel, pears 25c., peaches 25c. and grapes 25c. per cubic foot capacity of barrels or packages. On berries of all kinds it is 1c. per quart.

On dried fruit it is 2c. per lb.

On butter it is 6c. per lb., on cheese 6c. per lb., on cream 5c. per lb., on fresh milk 2c. per gallon, and eggs 5c. per dozen.

On honey the duty is 20c. per gallon.

All these taxes are to be wiped off under reciprocity and absolutely free access to the American market will be allowed for the Canadian farm products named, as soon as the agreement goes into effect.

We frequently see in an obituary notice that a certain prominent man was a "life long Conservative," or a "life long Liberal." It is difficult to understand how any intelligent man can support one party always. It cannot be on account of the policy of the party, for the chief policy of both parties is to get into office. Thousands of otherwise sane men would vote for a post with a hat on it if it was labelled by the name of their dear old party.

Higher prices for grain and all other kinds of farm produce and lower prices for farm implements are the certain results of reciprocity. This means more prosperity for the farmer. The more prosperous the farmer, the more prosperous the nation. Prosperity breeds contentment. If there are any disloyal citizens among us, reciprocity is the best cure for them.

We have received another pamphlet from the Z. A. Lash—Arthur Hawkes—Anti-Reciprocity—Special Privilege—Canadian National League. This time it is called "Home Market and the Farm." It alleges to prove that a protective tariff is the friend of the farmer. If so, the farmers' prayer should be—"Save us from our friends."

For the first time in Canadian history, the politicians are studying the problems of the farm. Some of them are trying to convince the farmer that he doesn't know his own business. Probably on September 21 the farmer will show that he knows the value of a good big market where he can get the very best prices for all that he has to sell.

According to the anti-reciprocity journal of Winnipeg, there has not been a meeting held in Canada where reciprocity has been enthusiastically received. If this be true, September 21 will tell a strange tale. But this journal claims to be a reliable newspaper and purveyor of the truth.

The manufacturers of farm machinery might as well organize their business to be conducted upon a free trade basis. The farmers are tired and sick of building up "infant industries" that are rolling in such wealth that they find it difficult to invest.

When a manufacturer can sell his product in Canada at 25 per cent. above a fair working profit, is it any wonder that he opposes anything that looks like greater freedom of trade? No matter how unjustifiable a graft may be, the beneficiary hates to give it up.

The harvest this year will be a bumper one. The farmers have attended to their agricultural duties thoroughly and well. This winter, when times are more slack, they will devote themselves to a study of conditions generally and will prescribe remedies for the national welfare.

When we get the reciprocity question satisfactorily settled then free agricultural implements and an increase in the British Preference must follow. We are on the high road to better conditions.

If members of Parliament had no opportunity to unload free copies of their speeches upon their constituents there would be less nonsense talked in the House of Commons.

It will be a great relief to all concerned when election day passes into history. We can then get down to work and prepare for further progress.

The educational work being done in the present election campaign will work out greatly to the benefit of Canada.

If the weather clerk will just call off the rain for a little while and order out the sun it will be much appreciated.

When Democracy Triumphed

How the People of Oregon got the Initiative and Referendum

By BURTON J. HENDRICK in McClure's Magazine

This story tells of the beginning of the great popular movement that is now spreading over the American continent. The powers of Special Privilege were opposed to the people in Oregon as in Canada. The people of Western Canada have declared in favor of the Initiative and Referendum. They can get it if they are determined.

Nothing is more significant of the popular attitude toward political organizations than the movement, now rapidly spreading all over the United States, for the Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall. Six Western state legislatures, in the last few months, have adopted constitutional amendments providing for these measures. The more conservative East, which a few years ago was ridiculing them as wild populist vagaries, is now beginning to give them respectful attention. How marked is the change in public opinion was evidenced only the other day, when Woodrow Wilson, for several years president of Princeton University, now governor of New Jersey, and one of our leading academic authorities on politics and government, announced his conversion.

"For twenty years," said Governor Wilson, "I preached to the students of Princeton that the Referendum and Recall was bosh. I have since investigated and I want to apologize to those students. It is the safeguard of politics. It takes power from the boss and places it in the hands of the people. I want to say with all my power that I favor it."

For the origin of this popular movement in the United States we must go back nearly twenty years, to a series of meetings held in an unpretentious farmhouse in Milwaukie, Clackamas County, Oregon. The first inspiration had been given by a Reverend M. V. Rork, an ex-Unitarian clergyman, who came roaring through rural Oregon in the early '90's as the representative of the Farmers' Alliance. Rork was one of those populist agitators whom the Eastern newspapers so dearly loved to caricature; his lectures were directed against the railroads, Wall Street, and the existing political parties, and his favorite remedy was the combination of the farmers and the working classes against exploiting "capitalism." He made a business of organizing branches of the Farmers' Alliance, and with great success. In western Oregon, in particular, his progress was the heralding of a new political age.

Farmers Were Students

Milwaukie, a village of perhaps a thousand people, located in one of the most fruitful sections of the beautiful Willamette Valley, about seven miles south of Portland, was the gathering place of an energetic and intelligent yeomanry. Here the farmers thought and read and closely followed political movements and all important public questions. There was one family, in particular, which for many years had acted as an intellectual stimulus upon the town. Seth and Alfred Luelling were especially favorable specimens of rural Americanism—of the sturdy and honest pioneers who had crossed the plains in ox teams and laid, in Oregon, the foundations of one of America's greatest commonwealths. They were prosperous nurserymen; they owned and cultivated several hundred acres; and, in their own profession, they are known as the creators of the famous "Bing" and "Luelling" cherries. But they were more than fruit-growers; they were natural philosophers. Though academically uneducated; they had definite ideas on most religious, political and economic questions. Almost inevitably their ideas were revolutionary. In religion they were spiritualists; Seth Luelling's house, indeed, was the local headquarters of spiritualism long before it became the meeting place of political malcontents. The very room where the agitation for popular government in Oregon started had been for many years previously the scene of spiritualistic seances. Many of America's leading spiritualists were the Luellings' intimate friends. Elizabeth Cady Stanton had also visited the Luellings' home and had written from there on questions concerning women.

The Luellings organized the Farmers' Alliance Lodge in Milwaukie, and the Luelling farmhouse became its official headquarters. Here Seth and Alfred gradually drew about them a philosophic group and held weekly meetings for the discussion of current events. All their associates belonged to the class known, in those days, as "advanced thinkers." An "advanced thinker" was usually a man who declaimed vigorously against the extortions of the railroads, who considered that both political parties existed only to serve the interests of corporate wealth, who believed in the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one, and in the single tax. His chief idol among public men was usually Henry George; his greatest aversion,

Women participated in the proceedings almost as generally as men; and one of the strongest articles of the Luelling faith—as it afterward became of the Populist party—was woman suffrage. The company frequently interrupted the political arguments with incursions into polite literature; they read and discussed good books; and one of the most entertaining members was a well-known Shakespearian "reciter," John D. Stevens.

William S. U'Ren

Cranky, irresponsible, half baked—all these things, in conservative eyes, the little assemblage certainly was; yet it was alive and stimulating. Out of this, and out of thousands of similar groups then scattered through the West, devel-

had lived in many states and had acquired at first hand much political information. Radicalism he had breathed in as a child. His mother was a hardy Cornish woman; his father—still living and a Socialist at seventy-six—was an Englishman who, as a young man, had become dissatisfied with the political and social system of England and had sought new ideals in this country. Here, as a blacksmith, he had prospered, but he had failed to find the equality and political morality of which he had dreamed. U'Ren's earliest recollections, as a child, were of fireside discussions of the land system in England; his father is still helping a brother in England to pay rent upon a house which their own grandfather built in the eighteenth century. There seemed something wrong in all this, but U'Ren could not quite understand where the fault lay.

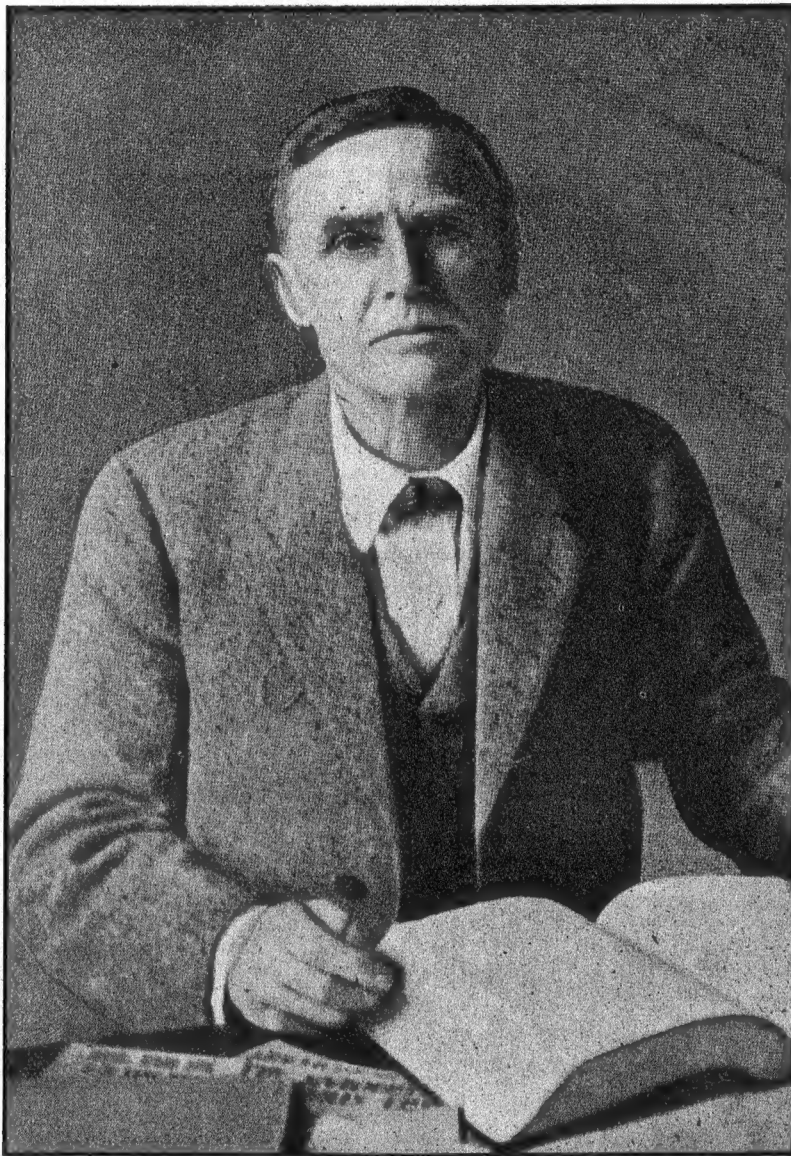
Fundamental Injustice

The elder U'Ren had something of a library, in which William read as a boy; but his mother's reading of the Bible gave him his real education. "I was especially fond of the Old Testament leaders," he says, "Moses and the rest; I suppose it's because they were never satisfied with things as they were, but were always kicking." This training he supplemented by the usual course in the public schools of Colorado. Born in Wisconsin in 1859, he "vibrated," to use his own expression, for several years around the West, engaging in several occupations. He was, at various times, a blacksmith in the railroad yards at Denver, a bookkeeper, a shorthand writer and a lawyer. He frequently took a hand in politics; he knew Colorado intimately, and here he first came into personal contact with political corruption. Going from one state to another—Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, California among others—he saw everywhere the same conditions, the same clear and simple system—the assumption of governmental powers by the forces of wealth. All these apparent facts, however, confused his mind. He saw no way out, no remedy. One day, in the mining camp of Tincup, Colorado, a friend handed U'Ren a book that had been recently written by a Californian. It was "Progress and Poverty." U'Ren's mind had already proved a receptive field for many revolutionary ideas; he was already a paper-money man; and in Henry George's work he found, or thought he found, a genuine political purpose in life. U'Ren has never been an agitator of the type frequently met with in the West—never a ranter, never ill-tempered, unreasonable, or dogmatic, but always soft-voiced, insinuating, persuasive, as good at listening as at talking. And now he brought all these gifts to bear in his missionary labors for the single tax. "Now I began to see why we were paying rent on a house our own grandfather had built in England a hundred years ago," he says; and it was this enthusiasm that he brought to the weekly gatherings at the Luelling household.

Oregon Hears of the Swiss System

He was a valuable acquisition. The reformers had been to a great degree inarticulate and purposeless, and in U'Ren they found their leader. He became a member of the Luelling household, and a partner with Seth Luelling in the nursery business. Hard times soon fell upon U'Ren, the Luellings and all the rest of their associates. The panic of 1893 virtually ruined the orchard and nursery business, and financial gloom settled upon Clackamas County. Farm products could not be sold; debts began to accumulate, farms to be mortgaged and foreclosed. U'Ren, who was at the time unmarried, lived in a little cabin on the

Continued on Page 19



WILLIAM S. U'REN, THE LEADER OF THE MOVEMENT FOR POPULAR GOVERNMENT IN OREGON

Grover Cleveland—Mr. Cleveland was then well launched in his second term. The Luelling group represented certainly all the forces of unrest that were soon to blossom into the Populist party—farmers' alliances, granges, knights of labor, labor unions, greenbackers, Socialists, and the rest. At one of these Thursday evening meetings one could usually hear irreverently discussed nearly all the most sacred American institutions—the Supreme Court, the United States Senate, the representative system of government, even the Constitution itself. Many tenets then regarded as Socialistic—such as governmental ownership of railroads—likewise found hearty indorsement here.

oped many of the ideas that have now reached the full dignity of practical politics. In the fall of the year 1892 the Luelling lodge admitted an important new member. This was a wanderer with a strange name—William Simon U'Ren (accent on the last syllable). Mr. U'Ren, like the Luellings, was a spiritualist and, like most other spiritualists in that part of the country, he naturally gravitated toward the Luelling headquarters. He was then about thirty-two years old—tall, slender, blue-eyed, yellow-haired, not in the best of health, but with an engaging manner, a ready tongue and a quiet and deliberate interest in public questions. Although a young man, U'Ren

Flour Prices Compared

In the last issue of The Guide the wheat prices ruling at Winnipeg and Minneapolis since January, 1906, were compared. For the greater part, Minneapolis prices were much higher than Winnipeg. The following table compares the mill prices of flour ruling in the two cities the first market week of each month. First as a supplementary table, the following short one gives a comparison of average wheat and flour prices at both Minneapolis and Winnipeg for each year since 1906. The Winnipeg prices are for 98 pound sacks, while the Minneapolis prices are per barrel of 196 pounds. Thus, to get a true comparison, it is necessary to double the Winnipeg price to put it on the same basis as the Minneapolis, which is done in the last column of each table. The other prices are taken from the blue book recently issued by Hon. W. L. Kackenzie King, minister of labor. He took the Winnipeg wheat prices from the Manitoba Free Press and Minneapolis wheat from the Minneapolis Market Record. Flour prices for both markets were taken from the Minneapolis Northwestern Miller.

Average Prices by Years for Winnipeg and Minneapolis Wheat and Flour

	No. 1 Northern Wheat		Best Patent Flour		
	Winnipeg	Minneapolis	Winnipeg (98 lb. sack)	Minneapolis (196 lb. bbl.)	Winnipeg (Per 196 lb.)
1906.....	\$.761	\$.775	\$2.38	\$4.08	\$4.76
1907.....	.881	.982	2.63	4.71	5.26
1908.....	1.039	1.119	3.10	5.32	6.20
1909.....	1.085	1.209	3.17	5.67	6.34
1910.....	1.001	1.144	3.01	5.51	6.02
1911.....	.917	.995	2.78	4.91	5.56

Comparative Flour Quotations at Winnipeg and Minneapolis

	Winnipeg (98 lb. sack)	Minneapolis (196 lb. barrel)	Winnipeg (Per 196 lbs.)
1906			
January.....	\$2.50	\$4.10 to \$4.35	\$5.00
February.....	2.45	4.05 " 4.35	4.90
March.....	2.40	3.90 " 4.15	4.80
April.....	2.40	3.80 " 4.10	4.80
May.....	2.40	3.90 " 4.15	4.80
June.....	2.40	4.10 " 4.40	4.80
July.....	2.40	4.05 " 4.40	4.80
August.....	2.40	3.85 " 4.15	4.80
September.....	2.30	3.90 " 4.15	4.60
October.....	2.30	3.90 " 4.15	4.60
November.....	2.30	3.90 " 4.15	4.60
December.....	2.30	3.90 " 4.15	4.60
1907			
January.....	2.30	3.85 " 4.10	4.60
February.....	2.30	4.00 " 4.15	4.60
March.....	2.30	3.95 " 4.10	4.60
April.....	2.30	3.90 " 4.15	4.60
May.....	2.35	4.10 " 4.35	4.70
June.....	2.60	4.85 " 5.15	5.20
July.....	2.60	4.95 " 5.25	5.20
August.....	2.60	4.80 " 5.00	5.20
September.....	2.60	4.95 " 5.20	5.60
October.....	3.00	5.10 " 5.35	6.00
November.....	3.20	5.50 " 5.65	6.40
December.....	3.20	5.10 " 5.40	6.40
1908			
January.....	3.10	5.25 " 5.50	6.20
February.....	3.10	5.10 " 5.45	6.20
March.....	3.10	5.35 " 5.50	6.20
April.....	3.10 to 3.20	4.90 " 5.15	6.20 to 6.40
May.....	3.10	5.30 " 5.50	6.20
June.....	3.10	5.25 " 5.50	6.20
July.....	3.10	5.10 " 5.40	6.20
August.....	3.10	5.50 " 5.75	6.20
September.....	3.10	5.05 " 5.30	6.20
October.....	3.10	5.50 " 5.40	6.20
November.....	3.10	5.10 " 5.40	6.20
December.....	3.10	5.30 " 5.50	6.20
1909			
January.....	3.10	5.25 " 5.50	6.20
February.....	3.10	5.20 " 5.45	6.20
March.....	3.10	5.50 " 5.60	6.20
April.....	3.10	5.85 " 6.10	6.20
May.....	3.20 to 3.30	6.20 " 6.35	6.40 to 6.60
June.....	3.35	6.35 " 6.45	6.70
July.....	3.35	6.10 " 6.35	6.70
August.....	3.35	6.00 " 6.30	6.70
September.....	3.15	4.90 " 5.35	6.30
October.....	3.05	5.00 " 5.25	6.10
November.....	3.05	5.10 " 5.30	6.10
December.....	3.05	5.10 " 5.40	6.10
1910			
January.....	3.05	5.50 " 5.75	6.10
February.....	3.05	5.50 " 5.75	6.10
March.....	3.05	5.60 " 5.80	6.10
April.....	3.05	5.50 " 5.70	6.10
May.....	2.95	5.40 " 5.50	5.90
June.....	2.95	5.15 " 5.35	5.90
July.....	2.50	5.75 " 5.85	5.00
August.....	3.30	5.60 " 6.00	6.60
September.....	3.20	5.45 " 5.75	6.40
October.....	3.05	5.20 " 5.50	6.10
November.....	3.05	5.00 " 5.15	6.10
December.....	2.90	5.15 " 5.40	5.80
1911			
January.....	2.90	5.00 " 5.35	5.80
February.....	2.90	4.70 " 5.25	5.80
March.....	2.90	4.50 " 5.00	5.80
April.....	2.70	4.50 " 5.00	5.40
May.....	2.65	4.80 " 5.10	5.30
June.....	2.65	4.65 " 5.10	5.30

Note.—The present duty on wheat coming into Canada is twelve cents per bushel; into the United States, twenty-five cents per bushel. The Canadian duty on flour is sixty cents per 196 pounds; the American, twenty-five per cent., ad valorem (approximately \$1.00).

Single Tax in Vancouver

Vancouver, the first city in the world to adopt the single tax upon land values, is described by the Single Tax Review, of New York, as "a city set on a hill, whose light cannot be hid." Much has been written of the wonderful results which have followed the adoption of the single tax in Vancouver, but for a full and complete account of the origin, genesis and present status of Vancouver's successful experiment, with the practical application of the teachings of Henry George, one must turn to the May-June number of the Single Tax Review, whose representative, Luther S. Dickey, spent several weeks in the British Columbia metropolis gathering material, and who has since visited Edmonton and other Canadian cities on the same mission.

Vancouver did not adopt the single tax hastily, nor without experiment. Prior to 1896 the municipal taxes were assessed on buildings and land alike, but in that year fifty per cent. of the value of improvement was exempted from taxation. Ten years later, in 1906, the exemption was increased to seventy-five per cent., and four years' experience of taxation on this basis resulted in the complete exemption of all improvements from taxation. For the past two years municipal taxes in Vancouver have been levied only on land. A lot on which is located a house, a business block or a factory pays no more taxes than a vacant lot similarly situated. There is no tax on industry or home building, and the result has been so beneficial to Vancouver and its citizens that the attention of every city on the continent has been attracted and many are already taking steps toward following its example.

Progress Unexampled

Take the figures any way one likes—the figures of building operations, of the assessment rolls, or of population—and they all tell the same story of Vancouver's remarkable progress receiving fresh impetus with each addition to the degree of exemption extended to improvements. In 1895, the year before the fifty per cent. exemption went into effect, the land on which Vancouver stood was valued by the assessor at \$13,829,724, and the buildings at \$4,317,660. After ten years of the fifty per cent. exemption, the land was assessed at \$16,739,640, and the buildings at \$11,804,250. The four years in which seventy-five per cent. of the value of improvements was exempted, the value of the land increased to \$48,281,330, and of improvements to \$24,405,210; and in the past two years, with the taxes levied entirely on the land, the increase in the value of land has been to \$98,777,785 and of buildings to \$37,845,260.

An Eye Witness

Writing of "The Magic of Single Tax," in the April number of the British Columbia Magazine, Walter A. Hiram, secretary to the Mayor of Vancouver, Mr. L. D. Taylor, says:

"Of course there were some people who doubted the wisdom of the single tax, who had unbounded faith in the future of Vancouver and believed that the onward march of progress could not be retarded by any influences, but at the same time did not quite grasp the true significance of the principle. After over a year of successful operation, however, the fact has become apparent even to the most sceptical that the building industries have received a tremendous impetus through the abolition of the tax on improvements.

"The character of whole streets has been changed by the enormous amount of building that has been projected and completed during the past twelve months; huge office buildings now pierce the skyline, where formerly the land was unoccupied; blocks which, though not old—the city has been in existence less than a quarter of a century—were not bringing in sufficient income in the estimation of the owners, have been demolished and replaced by imposing and better revenue-producing structures; many apartment houses have been erected all over the city and a much better type of residence has been built in consequence of the encouragement in the way of a tax on vacant land and no tax on improvements. A tax on vacant land—that is what the exemption of improvements from taxation really means."

One defect in the single tax system as

it has been worked out in Vancouver, which the editor of the Single Tax Review points out, is the fact that real estate speculation and the increase of the price of land and of rent has not been hindered by the single tax, but rather has been stimulated by the general prosperity which prevails. The same difficulty was noted by Hon. Henry George, Jr., and by Joseph Fels when they visited the coast recently, and both these apostles of the single tax sounded a note of warning. Mr. George said in a recent speech in the House of Representatives that the advantages from the exemption of improvements were likely to be absorbed by land speculation, while Mr. Fels told the people of Vancouver at a banquet which they tendered him there, that Vancouver would never be what she should be until the entire annual value was taken by the community in the form of a tax.

Working Toward the Ultimate

The increase in the value of real estate under the single tax in Vancouver has been so great, as shown by the figures quoted above from the present roll, that when the taxation was finally removed from improvements in 1910, it was not necessary to increase the tax rate, which, for some years, had been 22 mills on the dollar. From the point of view of raising revenue, this is highly satisfactory and the adoption of the single tax would be fully justified if it accomplished no more than it has done in Vancouver, but the complete ends of the single tax philosophy of Henry George will not be realized, nor its full benefit secured, until the whole of the value which has been given to land by the industry and enterprise of the community is taken by the community for the use and benefit of the whole. If this were done, real estate speculation would cease. There would be no profit in holding land out of use, and anyone who was able and willing to make use of land could obtain it by paying to the state in taxes what the privilege of using that land was worth. It remains to be seen whether Vancouver will make a further advance along these lines or be content with the good results already secured. A difficulty in the way of Vancouver taking the whole of the unearned increment is the fact that the city would not know what to do with all the money that it would raise by that means. The taxation of land values would provide sufficient revenue for Federal and Provincial government as well as for municipal purposes, and we must, therefore, look to the Dominion Parliament for action in order to have the system applied properly and to its fullest extent.

Any person wishing a copy of this special issue (June-July) of the Single Tax Review can secure it for 25 cents postpaid. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

TARIFF BOARD LIMITED

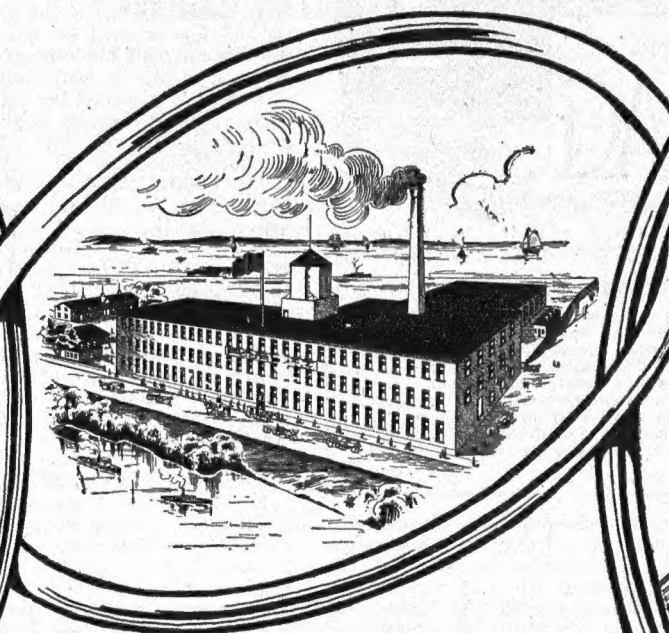
Some people may think that tariff reform is now to pass directly under the guidance of President Taft's tariff board—which is composed of whom, by the way? But they will find themselves mistaken. The tariff board may propose, but Congress, just as heretofore, will dispose, and with small regard for what the board has to say. High protectionists have fought against the creation of the board and Democrats have ridiculed it. Only progressive Republicans have strongly favored it, and they have been acting in hostility to the whole idea throughout this session. The tariff is in politics deeper than ever.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

THRESHERS' ACCOUNT BOOK

Here is what one thresher says of our thresher's account book:

"I have used one of your books for two years and am well pleased with it, and commence to think they are the one thing necessary for a thresher, as if he uses it as he should, he knows just where he stands every night. I must say I am greatly pleased with it, and if I could not get one now would feel somewhat at sea in regard to keeping books."—E. H. Lowes, Moose Jaw, Sask.

Any thresher can get one of these books for \$1.00, postpaid. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.



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BILL AND DAN MEET

"One spring morning early in the eighties, when the warm breath of the first 'chinook' was loosening the snow in the gorges," writes Isaac F. Marcossin in Munsey's Magazine, "two men met near the little town of Kicking Horse Lake, at the foot of the Canadian Rockies. One was big, bronzed, and bearded, an up-standing giant of a contractor, who got more work out of the 'navvies' than any other boss up and down the Canadian Pacific. 'Dan' was what they dubbed him. The other man was thin, sinewy, but with an intense and concentrating energy that had overcome fire and flood on trail and river. They called him 'Bill.'"

"'Morning," said Bill.

"'Morning," answered Dan.

"'Going to town?" asked the first.

"'Yes; grub is getting low," was the reply.

"Together they followed the path of the glistening new steel rails laid on tamarack ties still fresh with the forest smell. Dan had been laying sections; Bill had been setting up snow-sheds and saw-mills; both were part of the heroic but unsung force that was blazing the way of the Canadian Pacific across the backbone of Western Canada. Each had heard of the other, and now they were making swift but silent appraisal. Strength was measuring strength. It was the first meeting between William Mackenzie and Donald D. Mann.

"Out of that chance contact sprang

an alliance which has spelled empire for Canada. Today Mackenzie and Mann are the most picturesque and constructive figures in the whole Dominion. They are still builders, only they have a 'Sir' in front of their names, and an army of men behind them. Single-handed, they have built the Canadian Northern system, a performance without a precedent. What is more, they still own it, which is equally remarkable.

"They have pushed the frontier off the map; they have redeemed the Prairie Provinces; they have translated their ambitions into teeming terms of a hundred communities, from the plains to the mountains. For fourteen years they have averaged a mile of new track every day, Sundays included, and this growing grid-

iron of steel has helped to give Canada a new birth of industrial and commercial power. The time is in sight when the iron links of their lines, reaching in from sea to sea, will join to form a transcontinental system that is unique in the history of railroads.

"The story of most railroads is the story of the men who built them. Yet, by some curious freak of fate, the builder is lost in the myriad chances that usually beset the enterprise. Nowhere in the world, save in the instance presented by the Canadian Northern, has an actual constructor become the owner."

**WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE**



NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

PROPERTY VERSUS HUMANITY

Editor, Guide:—"I would shoot him." This remark was not made by a professional bad man, nor was it made by the hero of a five cent Wild West novel. It was made by a respectable middle-aged man, father of a family and a trustee of one of our Western schools. The circumstances leading up to the remark was a question—"Could damages be collected from the council if a traveller got stuck in a bog hole with a load and his horse or horses injured themselves in attempting to pull it out?" The reply by the council was that you could not force a man to take an impassable road; no man had a right to fence an impassable road, and the traveller was within his rights in dropping the fence and going round. This called forth the remark quoted above and is interesting insofar as it shows how much value the average citizen puts on a human life. The traveller could have done about ten dollars' worth of damage. We must not judge this man too harshly as the fictitious value placed on property and the low value placed on human life is universal. The mine operator, in the event of an accident, gives orders for the mules to be taken out first; they cost money. Miners are plentiful, cost nothing, and you do not have to feed them when they are not working.

An item was published in the Standard of Empire of a passenger who fell between the train and the platform. The train was stopped, but the man was wedged in such a position that those present could not extricate him. A surgeon was sent for and released the man by cutting off one of his legs. It was lauded by the press as a triumph for the surgeon who could work in such a cramped space and perform such an operation by the light of the station lamps and without the aid of an anæsthetic. What I want to know is, why a doctor was sent for at all. Why did they not send for a mason to chisel away the platform, a carpenter to saw away part of the carriage, or get a jack or telegraph pole and dump the carriage over on its side? Surely it was not worth so much as the man's limb. The answer and the remedy I will suggest if you will allow me to sketch briefly the origin of our laws and ideas.

Two brothers set adrift by their uncle, were found and mothered by a she-wolf, and, it is quite likely, learned and adopted some of her ferociousness as well as partaking of her milk. These children, grown to manhood, undertook to build a city and, quarrelling over the naming, one killed the other with a spade. To quote Ridpath, vol. III, page 103: The history of the great city which was to grind the nations under her power began in fratricide B.C. 753. As soon as the city was finished, every adventurer, robber, outlaw and stranger was invited to make their home within and no questions asked. They were so bad they could not get wives, so they gave a feast to their neighbors. While the games were on, they seized the wives and daughters of their visitors and secured them for themselves. In the year 716 Numa Pompilius became king, reigning 39 years, during which time he divided the lands obtained by conquest and instilled into the minds of the early Romans a sacred respect for the limits of possession and the rights of landed ownership. In B.C. 55, Cæsar landed in Britain and laid the foundation of our present laws. In the year A.D. 64 Nero, then Emperor of Rome, fed the followers of Christ to the lions and had them burned at the stake for the

amusement of the populace. In the year A.D. 312, the Emperor Constantine issued a proclamation in favor of the Christian religion. In A.D. 325 he presided at a convention held at Nicæa and after hearing evidence by priest and bishops, established a standard of belief for the future government of the Christian world. Thus was Christianity allied to paganism by repudiating some of the fundamental principles of Christianity and adopting the standard and receiving the protection of a Roman emperor. In the year 1066, William the Conqueror, surrounded by adventurers, bandits and hirelings, and fortified with a Papal Bull, established the Norman dynasty in England. The Anglo-Saxon race did not have a chance to re-assert themselves until the passing of the Reform Bill on the 7th of June, 1832. Through misrepresentation by the moneyed classes, the poisoning of the wells of information by a subsidized press, the activities of organizations protecting the vested interests, and the training of centuries the people have received, the Reform Bill

an old grey whiskered mouse was holding forth to an admiring audience what he intended to do if elected to represent them, when up came the cat ridiculing the old mouse until he was so ashamed that he ran and hid himself in his hole. Whereupon the cat made herself so agreeable that they elected her again.

Now, fellow farmers, is this not what we have been doing right along, and do we not deserve all we get? There are things besides tariff reform, reciprocity, etc., which politicians would have us believe are the root of all our troubles; they lie far deeper. Let us try to eliminate the spirit of the age. Do your own thinking and not allow it to be done for you by interested parties. Then it will not be long before we have a remedy of our own, and humanity will take its proper place in this world and not be made the tool of a designing few.

THOS. A. CONLAN.

Newberry, Sask.

MR. LAKE AND RECIPROCITY

Editor, Guide:—I attended a political meeting held by R. S. Lake, Ex.-M.P., and A. Gillis, and they were producing figures to show that we would get less for our wheat than at present if reciprocity passed. They put particular stress upon the difference in the price of horses between here and Dakota. They stated that Australian and New Zealand butter was at present being sold in B. C., over a tariff of 4 cents per pound, and if reciprocity passed under the favored nations treaty with Britain, the same would come in our markets free. Mr. Lake also stated that one of the leaders, or the leader, of the Unionist party in Britain, conferred with Mr. Borden, asking him to keep up the fight against reciprocity and that they, the Unionists, would be in power in a year or two again and then they would give Canadian wheat a preference to any other wheat. Mr. Lake said that the aim of the Opposition was to bring about free trade within the empire, which they consider is much more desirable than trucking with the Americans and getting ourselves mixed up with unforeseen difficulties which would force us into annexa-

along and I got up and read the letter entitled "Barney is Perplexed" for the good of Mr. Gillis, at the same time referring to Mr. Haultain's two and a half hour speech in Regina in favor of the pact. Also your editorials, "No Preference Wanted" and "Favored Nation Treaties" and "What Reciprocity Cannot Prevent." Mr. Gillis followed me, stating that I did not have the brains to criticize Mr. Lake's speech, but had to use other people's statements, that The Guide was partizan, that he intended to down The Guide at every town and do everything in his power towards killing it, and so on. But my earnest wish is that The Guide should continue on in the educational work it has started against the Special Privilege class, and if you see fit and can furnish same, I would like to see in an early issue tables showing the United States' yearly production, yearly consumption and yearly exports of wheat for a period of years back; also, if you can, state how much more wheat land United States has available for cultivation. Mr. Lake claims that her production and exports are increasing annually and that she still has millions of acres of wheat lands uncultivated; also that their yields are increasing through a better system of farming being adopted. Barley, he claims, does not grow well in this country and we are better to leave it alone—or words to that effect. Please excuse me for encroaching on your valuable time with so much disinteresting matter, but I am anxious to get all the information I can with which to meet anti-reciprocityites, and you appear to be the only friend we (farmers) have in this matter.

ROBT. BROWN.

Kipling, Sask.

[Note.—The wheat production in United States is steadily increasing. The yield in 1901 was 522,000,000 bushels and in 1910, 737,000,000 bushels. The home consumption, however, is increasing faster than the yield. The exportation of wheat from the United States is yearly growing less. In 1902 United States exported 154,000,000 bushels of wheat, while in 1909 the export was only 66,000,000. In 1906 the export was only 34,000,000. The wheat lands of United States are practically all in use, but better farming methods will, no doubt, increase the yield. However, with a population growing faster than the increase in production there will always be a strong demand for the hard wheat from Canada. As to barley you need only to look at prices on both sides of the line. From 1895 to 1897 when the duty on barley going into the United States was only 30 per cent. ad valorem, we sent a large amount of it across the line. Since that time the duty has been 30 cents per bushel and this has kept out barley, though there has been over 1,000,000 bushels gone to United States since that time over an almost prohibitive duty. Western Canada can produce excellent malting barley and it will become more popular when it becomes more profitable—after reciprocity passes. Natural products from other parts of the empire will come into Canada free if reciprocity passes. The farmers of Canada have faced all comers in the markets of the world and certainly have nothing to fear of an invasion of the home market. Don't worry about The Guide. A lot of good men have tried to down it before now.—Ed.]

TOWN AND COUNTRY IN RECIPROCITY

Editor, Guide:—I have lately received many circulars on the various bearings of reciprocity, some of which contain data so summarized as to reflect a new light on that subject. Of course, I cannot check these figures, but seeing no public contradiction I must suppose them to be correct. Their general contention is that the balance of trade in Canada has so changed in the last ten or twenty years that from having been, in the main, an exporter of foodstuffs, she has become to a considerable extent an importer. It is thus no longer a burning question with farmers to procure an outlet for the bulk of their farm produce, but, rather to get a fair price for what they sell and to protect it from over-competition in their Canadian market. The farmers of the West asked Laurier for a reduction of tariff on machinery, woollen goods and other manufactures, but instead of that they are offered a reduced protection on farm produce. Now, what is the truth about the demand for foodstuffs? Do the United States want them for home consumption or merely to work up and to resell at a profit, perhaps to Canada?

Continued on Page 23

\$1,000,000 in Farmers' Pockets

Speaking in Winnipeg on Aug. 22, on the subject of reciprocity, H. W. Hutchinson, general manager of the John Deere Plow Co., one of the biggest implement concerns on the continent, said:

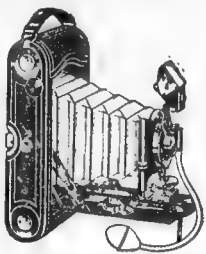
"I have not a few thousand dollars invested in three Canadian implement factories in Ontario, and I am willing to stake my money invested in those plants if this reciprocity pact is adopted and stand by the consequences. If the manufacturers of Ontario who supply the Northwestern farmers cannot stand up under a reduced tariff of 5 per cent., then I say they should fall, and I am prepared to fall with them.

"I think the manufacturers of Ontario see a very large phantom staring them in the face as far as the reciprocity pact is concerned. Five per cent. is not going to mean the destruction of any vested interest or industry in Canada today. But what is it going to do for the farmers? I say this for the company of which I am a member, that we are prepared in the event of the adoption of this pact, to reduce our prices to the farmers \$5 on every harvester, \$3 on every mower, \$1.50 on every rake, \$5 on every seeder, \$5 on every American wagon, and other things in about the same ratio.

"Now that is a plain benefit in which the farmers are going to share, and what my company will do my competitors will be obliged to do also, because competition is the life of trade. In every case that benefit will not only apply to the goods which the company I am identified with markets or offers for sale, but it will also extend all down along the line to other importers of American-made machinery. It will also extend to Canadian implements, because the spread between the price of Canadian and American implements must be so much, and if the price of American harvesters, plows, drills and wagons are reduced to the extent to which I have stated, then my company all through their lines must follow suit. The farmers will save in this way, as near as I can reckon, \$1,000,000 per annum.

has not proved the success promised and hoped for by its promoters. We are still in the position of the mice mentioned in the Jewish fable:—The lion being king of the forest, certain animals complained of the cruelty of the larger and more powerful. Calling a convention to investigate these complaints placed the animals in a ferment who should be their delegate. The mice were holding a meeting to decide when the cat, sauntering by, assured them she had reformed and promised to be their friend. She stated her relationship to the lion and offered to be their delegate. The mice were delighted and elected her unanimously. As soon as the king saw the delegates, he dismissed the convention, saying there could not be much wrong as most of the animals seemed to be represented by the very ones they laid complaints against. Arriving home, things were worse than before and the king, getting to hear something was wrong, called another convention. At a meeting,

tion. The audience was principally Old Country Englishmen who had passed a resolution in the Bender G. G. A. favoring the pact, but Mr. Lake's appeals in behalf of Imperialism seemed to blind them to the real issue at stake. Also Mr. Lake stated that the majority of the manufacturers favored the pact, and that if Mr. Borden were put in power he would appoint an independent commission to investigate into tariffs, and if we farmers were entitled to a reduction in the tariff we would get it. I asked him if Mr. Borden would give us a reduction in any case, but he took great precautions not to commit himself and repeated the above words re the independent commission. He was also very careful not to say that if the said commission found the tariff should not be reduced it would not be. I had the bad grace to interrupt Mr. Lake on several occasions. They said if any opposition felt inclined to take the platform they had the opportunity. I am not a speaker, but had The Guide



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CANADIAN NATIONAL ECONOMY

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In this book Mr. Harpell shows distinctly how our protected industries are causing great injury to the country. He deals with the following subjects:—The Manufacturing industry—The Preferential Tariff—The Formation, Workings and Profit of Combinations—Canada's Natural Resources and Foreign Trade—The Farming Industry—The Mining Industry—The Fishing Industry—The Effect upon the Political and Social Life of the Country—The need for National Economy—Reciprocity with the United States.

This book contains valuable information on Canadian conditions not available elsewhere.

PRICE 50 CENTS, POSTPAID.

BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE WINNIPEG

Anti-Reciprocitists are Surely Mad

[From The Witness]

It would be difficult to pay a worse compliment to our people's intelligence and information than by the persistent assertion that Canada had given no mandate for reciprocity in natural products with the United States.

Up to 1866 she enjoyed such reciprocity. It saved her from commercial distress and downed the only annexation movement Canada ever knew—a movement among the Montreal Conservatives.

1865.—A. T. Galt visited Washington unofficially and subsequently he and W. P. Howland, both Conservatives, went on an official mission to secure, if possible, an extension of the reciprocity treaty which had been denounced by the United States. The Canadian government appealed to the Home government to use its influence at Washington "to avert what would be regarded as a great calamity."

1868.—A standing offer of reciprocity on the lines of the 1854 treaty was incorporated in the first tariff law passed by the Dominion Parliament under the control of Sir John A. Macdonald, Conservative.

1869.—Sir John Rose, finance minister of Canada, Conservative, went to Washington and tried, unsuccessfully, to negotiate a reciprocity treaty.

1870.—Canadian tariff amended, but standing offer of reciprocity retained.

1871.—Sir John A. Macdonald, Conservative, on the occasion of the drafting of the Washington treaty, sought, unavailingly, to reopen the question of reciprocity.

1874.—George Brown, Liberal, went to Washington and negotiated a treaty in natural products and in a selected list of manufactures. Treaty rejected by the United States Senate.

1879.—Standing offer of reciprocity incorporated in the National Policy tariff by Sir John A. Macdonald, Conservative. By this the Canadian government took power to take off the duties on United States products by order-in-council in the event of the United States Congress doing likewise.

1888.—Sir Charles Tupper, Conservative, went to Washington commissioned to negotiate a reciprocity arrangement approaching as nearly as possible that of 1854. As a consideration, Sir Charles offered all privileges enjoyed under the fishery articles of the Treaty of Washington. This would have opened the Canadian fishing waters to United States fishermen.

1891.—Sir Charles Tupper, Sir John Thompson and the Hon. George E. Foster, Conservatives, twice visited Washington. They made what Sir Charles described as "an unrestricted offer of reciprocity."

1893.—Unofficial overtures. Sir John Thompson, speaking in April, 1894, said he had taken occasion to let the United States know that Canada was prepared to negotiate a reciprocity treaty.

1896.—Unofficial discussion of reciprocity by representatives of the Liberal government.

1898.—Unsuccessful attempt of the Joint High Commission, sitting first at Quebec and afterwards at Washington, to negotiate a reciprocity treaty.

The reason why the matter has been in

abeyance since then was that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had declared that Canada would go no more to the United States—that the subject would not be reopened again till the United States came to Canada. There has never been any reversal of the uniform attitude of Canada on the subject. The United States did come to Canada and Canada would have stultified herself by not receiving them. There were no premonitions of the protectionist squall till after the agreement had been come to.

DRY FARMING PAYS

Idaho Falls, Idaho, Aug. 21.—That dry-farming methods, when properly followed, are successful has just been demonstrated by Professors Briggs, Kearney and Shantz, of the department of agriculture, who, in behalf of the department, have completed an investigation of the dry farms in this valley. Professor Briggs, before leaving this city, stated that in all the travels of the committee it has not seen either irrigated or non-irrigated farming which produced better results than were to be found on the dry farms here, in face of the fact that the year has been one of severe drought.

The Woodsmansee and Webster farm of 5,000 acres is producing 2,400 acres of Turkey red wheat that will average not less than 40 bushels when threshed. This result is obtained under dry farming tillage methods, and the use of 30 pounds of seed to the acre.

Mr. C. H. Woodmansee, of Rexburg, Idaho, one of the owners of this ranch, has been invited to address the sixth International Dry Farming Congress to be held in Colorado Springs, October 16 to 20, explaining the methods, both of tillage and business, utilized on the great ranch of this company. The company will also make an exhibit at the exposition held in connection with the congress. Mr. Woodmansee is said to be one of the most exacting farm operators in the West and is able to tell at the close of each year to a fraction of a cent the cost of plowing, harvesting and handling his crop.

In this vicinity the government men found 50,000 acres of dry land grown grain that will run from 30 to 50 bushels to the acre. In addition to this, the valley is now harvesting 150,000 acres of diversified dry-farmed crops, all of which are producing heavily. The valley already has about 200,000 acres of dry-farmed land under what is known as summer tillage or fallow which will be seeded this fall.

GRAIN CONSIGNMENTS

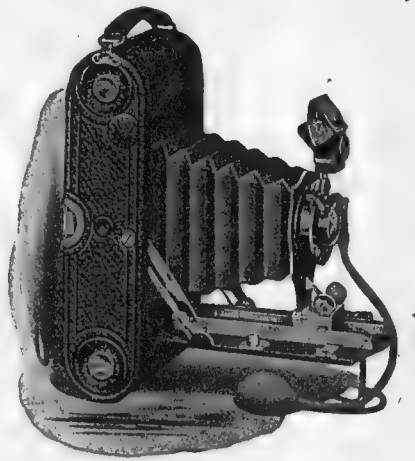
The strictly grain commission firm makes no profit in handling farmers' cars. They simply act as selling agents. The shipper gets all that can be obtained, less the commission charge of one cent per bushel. There are several firms who make a specialty of selling farmers' cars. The Simpson-Hepworth Co., Ltd., 449 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, give their personal attention to every car and in sending them your shipments, you may rely on getting the best service that brains and experience can assure.—Advt.

DE LAVAL Cream Separators ARE BEST

Ask the man who owns one, or better still, ask one of the thousands who have used another kind and traded it for the De Laval.

The De Laval Separator Co.
WINNIPEG

Kodaks



Headquarters for Everything Photographic
Write for our Illustrated Catalogue

Steele Mitchell, Limited
213 Rupert Ave., WINNIPEG, Man.

Imperial Hotel

Corner Main St. and Alexander Ave. The Farmers' Hotel of Winnipeg. Centrally located. Good meals and warm, comfortable rooms.

Rate - \$2.00 a day
ANGUS MCLEOD } Proprietors
JAMES MORTON }
FREE BUS

KOAL? COAL?? KOLE???

Best Alberta Screened Lump \$2.75 and Screened Nut \$1.50 per ton. F.O.B. at the mines. low rates on G.T.P. & C.N.R. Also American Anthracite and Steam Coal at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES

THOMAS WARWICK, Box 88, SASKATOON, Sask.

CHEW MAPLE SUGAR TOBACCO

MILD, SWEET, MELLOW AND JUICY

Manufactured by

ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.

Quebec

Winnipeg

THE 1911 WINNIPEG



PROVES MORE CONCLUSIVELY CASE ENGINES ARE IN A CLASS NOTE THE AMOUNT OF COAL

ENTERED THIS YEAR IN COMPARISON WITH R
THEY SHOW THAT HAD THE CASE ENGINES BEEN EI
CONCLUSION THAT THEIR FUEL AND WATER CONSUM M
WITH OTHER MAKES WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN CLOSE EN
NO CLOSE COMPETITION BETWEEN CASE ENGI

WHEN CASE ENGINES COMPETE IT IS NOT AGAINST OTHERS



Case Engines

Have Never Failed to Win First Prize in Any Class
Whenever Entered in Any Winnipeg Contest

A CAREFUL STUDY OF THESE OFFICIAL FACTS WILL SHOW THAT
SEND FOR CATALOG No 68
AT ONCE

The Contest of 1911 was held on a section adjoining the field plowed in the 1910 Contest and was practically the same soil plowed at the same season of the year. If anyone tries to tell you, Mr. Purchaser, that the excessive coal consumption of every 1911 entry was due to the soil being wet, etc., etc. (for 45 minutes) ask them to explain the coal consumption on the brake as given in the official reports, the essential figures of which are reproduced and rearranged below for easy comparison.

TWO HOUR BRAKE TEST

ENGINE	KIND	HORSE POWER DELIVERED BY BELT	POUNDS OF COAL USED PER HORSE POWER HOUR
CASE 110 H.P. - 1910	SIMPLE ENGINE	98.6	3.04
ENTRY No. 26 - 1911	DOUBLE "	75.64	5.57
" " 27 - "	SIMPLE "	71.77	4.9
" " 28 - "	DOUBLE "	111.35	3.99
" " 29 - "	COMPOUND "	101.52	3.86
" " 30 - "	SIMPLE "	103.06	4.61
" " 31 - "	COMPOUND "	83.25	4.52

NOTE!! THAT THE 1911 WINNER BURNED 54.35 POUNDS OF COAL IN THE HALF HOUR

J.I. CASE THRESHING
INCORPORATED
RACINE,

ENG MOTOR CONTEST

USIVELY THAN EVER THAT

CLASS BY THEMSELVES

LAND WATER USED BY ENGINES

ITH RECORDS ESTABLISHED BY CASE ENGINES

BEEN ENTERED IN THE 1911 CONTEST, IT IS A FOREGONE CONSUMPTION WOULD HAVE BEEN SO LOW THAT COMPARISON WOULD BE ENOUGH TO BE INTERESTING, IN FACT THERE CAN BE ENGINES AND THOSE OF OTHER MAKES.

ERS BUT AGAINST THEIR OWN RECORDS OF PREVIOUS YEARS

PROOF

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The average coal consumption of all the engines — simple, double, compound and even double compound in the 1911 Contest on the Two-Hour Brake Test was 4.57 pounds per horse power hour or 50.3% higher than the record of the Case. Even the 1911 winner used 27% more. The Case Record is practically 3 pounds of coal against nearly 4 pounds for each horse power delivered at the fly-wheel per hour, and in plowing practically 5¼ against 13½ pounds of coal for each horse power delivered at the draw-bar per hour.

PLOWING TEST

	AVERAGE DRAW BAR HORSE POWER DELIVERED	GALLONS OF WATER USED PER ACRE	POUNDS OF COAL USED PER ACRE	COAL USED PER DRAW BAR HORSE POWER HOUR
CASE 110 HP-1910	74.92	82.01	99.2	5.29
ENTRY No. 27-1911	31.05	128.9	236.1	15.9
" " 28- "	36.70	143.3	189.2	14.9
" " 29- "	35.73	148.7	208.0	19.0
" " 31- "	36.75	131.5	206.6	13.6

1911- ENTRIES - 26 AND 30 FAILED TO COMPLETE PLOWING TEST

THE HAD HOUR MAXIMUM BRAKE TEST-AT THE RATE OF PRACTICALLY 5¼ TONS IN TEN HOURS.

THAT OPERATORS OF CASE MACHINERY SAVE REAL DOLLARS
H ING MACHINE CO. AGENCIES EVERYWHERE
CORPORATED
WIS. U.S.A.



Case 110 Horse Power

This Size of Engine Has Never Failed to Easily Win First Prize in the Winnipeg-Motor-Contest When it Competed.
No Engine Has Yet Approached Its Records.

CANADIAN BRANCHES:
TORONTO, WINNIPEG, REGINA, CALGARY.



The Master Pilot and the
Shade of Sir John Macdonald—"Heed not the voice of the sirens. Th
on yon rising sun where safety li



ot and the Sirens

the sirens. They lure to destruction. Keep your eye where safety lies."

Guide Want Ads. Bring Results

Better Try One if you have anything to Buy or Sell

Want, Sale & Exchange

Rates for advertisements under this heading:

	Per Word
One Week	2c
Six weeks	10c
Three months	20c
Six months	40c
Twelve months	75c

FARM LANDS FOR SALE AND WANTED

FOR SALE—BY OWNER ON CROP OR other payments to responsible party the "Gurnon Farm," containing 820 acres, four miles from Melita. One of the best farms in a good district. Practically all under cultivation. No noxious weeds. Good well, buildings, etc. Apply Ward Hollands, 128 Langside St., Winnipeg.

SASKATCHEWAN — GREAT OPPORTUNITIES; land rapidly advancing; farmers becoming wealthy. Inside land prices. Reliable information. Names of homeseekers wanted.—H. Butcher, Punnichy, Sask.

FOR RENT OR SALE—1/4 SECTION IMPROVED land, 3 miles from town; comfortable buildings. Wm. C. Fletcher, Kinsley, Sask. 6-6

PLOWING WANTED

WANTED—CONTRACT FOR BREAKING. Have eight furrow Cockshutt engine gang. —Murphy McKenzie, Wellwood, Man. 43-1f

POULTRY AND EGGS

YOUNG BARRED ROCK HENS. GOOD layers. \$1 each, \$10 per dozen. Bernard Boden, Lloydminster, Sask. 6-6

C. G. GOLDING, CHURCHBRIDGE, SASK. —B.P. Rocks and S.O.W. Leghorns. Hens for sale, \$1.25 each.

SCRIP

We buy and sell at market prices. Write or wire for quotations. Canada Loan & Realty Co., McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—ONE SEVEN HORSE POWER, oil cooled, Hart-Parr Gasoline Engine. Been in use five years. In good shape, always under cover. Can be seen running any day. Price \$190 f.o.b. Portage la Prairie. Am getting a big engine. Apply Harry Shaw, Portage la Prairie.

FOR SALE—AMERICAN ABELL THRESHING Machine, 36x60. Been run only three years, all in good shape. Feeder, High Bagger and Blower attached, main drive belt nearly new, set of cylinder teeth never been used. Price \$300.00. Apply to Percy Lytle, High Bluff, Man. 5-3

AMERICAN ABELL STEAM ENGINE—26 H.P. Simple. Run two seasons; ready for threshing with new flues and full equipment; \$1,500, in three year payments. Owner wants to get gasoline. Laird Bros., Tazewell, Sask.

SEED GRAIN, GRASSES, POTATOES, ETC., FOR SALE AND WANTED

OATS WANTED — WE ARE ALWAYS ready to buy Oats, any grade. If you have a carload at any time you think will not grade up, ship it to us at Winnipeg. Correspondence to us, Wilton, Goodman & Co., 234-236-238 King St. Phones, Garry 4536 and Garry 2011.

FOR SALE—GOOD POTATOES BY CAR LOAD. Apply to John H. Wright, Wellwood P.O., Man. 6-6

SCRIP FOR SALE AND WANTED

WE SELL VETERAN SCRIP ON FARM Mortgage Security at cash prices. Give particulars and write for loan application. —Canada Loan & Realty Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP FOR sale cheap; a few always on hand. Farm lands, improved and unimproved, for sale, and lists wanted.—W. P. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

ITALIAN BEES FOR SALE, IN GOOD Langstroth hives. Eight dollars each; October delivery. Also three pens of Rhode Island Reds hens for sale cheap.—Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask.

THE FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE CO., LTD. Twenty-eight branches. Room for four hundred. Saving to farmers. Membership solicited. Particulars on application. Head office, Regina, Box 163. 6-2

WANTED—ONE OR MORE CARLOADS OF wood, tamarac and jackpine preferred. Write, giving description and price.—Wm. E. Ronald, Box 108, Delisle, Sask. 3-5

MOTOR CYCLE—SECOND HAND, PER- fect condition. Box "A," Plumas, Manitoba.

SITUATIONS VACANT

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED AT ONCE—for work in your locality. Will guarantee \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day. Opportunity to advance rapidly. Will pay liberally for spare time. Work not difficult. Experience not required. International Bible Press, Toronto.

WANTED NOW FOR WESTERN TRADE, GOOD MEN ONLY—to sell our well known lines of specialties, in fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, seed potatoes, etc. Outfit free, exclusive territory, pay weekly, whole or part time engagement; special terms for fall or winter months. Write, Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED — ADDRESSES OF FIVE OR more interested in business education. Useful premium in return.—James', Expert Business College, 160 Princess, Winnipeg.

NOTICE OF MEETING

LAURA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION meets every second Saturday, 7 p.m., beginning June 17.—O. Jay, Sec.-Treasurer.

THE SIEGE OF OTTAWA

Many people are not familiar with the greatest democratic demonstration in the history of Canada. They should read the story of those 800 farmers who went to Ottawa last December and warned Parliament that conditions must change. They strongly demanded reciprocity with the United States and greater freedom of trade. Read all about it in "The Siege of Ottawa." Twenty-five cents post paid. Five copies for \$1.00.

BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - - - - - WINNIPEG



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person, who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

JACKS FOR SALE

I have the largest Jacks in the world in both imported and home-bred. I have sold over seven hundred Jacks from my farm here, and they have sired and are siring the best mules in the United States. My prices are lower than any other man on earth for good, first class Jacks. Let me show you before you buy.

W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids Jack Farm CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

DE CLOW'S HORSES

My last importation, which arrived March 20th, consisting of Belgian and Percheron stallions, are now in fine condition for market. My next importation, consisting of eighty, will arrive at my barns in October. I will make lower prices than you can find anywhere in the United States for good stallions. Please write for catalog, descriptions and pictures.

W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids Jack Farm CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

Construction

The "Taggart" Portable Grain Elevator is built with 18 or 21 ft. leg.

Grain is elevated by cups and conveyed by worm screw.

Mounted on skids or farm truck.

Hopper swings back out of the way for wagon, and will slide along conveyor so that it fits between the wheels of wagon and does away with the spilling of grain.

Leg swings down when moving and rests on front end of frame.

Spout can be swung in any direction either up and down or side ways.

Load Your Own Cars and Fill Your Granary with a

"TAGGART" PORTABLE ELEVATOR

Will save its Cost in one Season

It is a back saver, time saver, money saver. It will save three men's time and two teams at least.

For loading cars and filling granaries —operated by gasoline engine which sits on front end of skids

We can supply engine, if wanted, or fit elevators to be run by your own engine by giving us speed and size of pulley.

Will elevate from 500 to 1000 bushels of wheat per hour according to power.

We also have a Horse Power outfit complete, called our Junior Star. Only a few of them left.

OUR 1911 MODEL HAS IMPROVED SKIDS AND TELESCOPING DELIVERY SPOUT, and is as near to perfection as an elevator can be made for convenience and capacity. Write for descriptive circular.

AGENTS WANTED

The Harmer Implement Co.
Winnipeg

Our Prices are Right



Cut shows elevator mounted on truck with leg up and hopper ready to receive grain.



This cut shows Elevator mounted on truck, with leg up and hopper swung back to let team drive up alongside of elevator.

Read Them!

They Will **SAVE** You Money

Breeders' Directory

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line per year. No card accepted for less than six months.

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us a card today.

CLYDESDALES, YORKSHIRES AND B.P. Rocks.—I have three large quality two-year-old stallions. Any of these would pay keep and interest the first year, and mature into twice their present value. A fine lot of March and April pigs. Eggs \$1.50 per setting, \$6.00 per hundred. Shipping stations, Carman, Roland and Graham.—Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, P.O.

BERKSHIRE SHOW BOAR FOR SALE.—A Berkshire boar bred from champion sire and dam, and in our opinion good enough for the big shows. If your show herd is not complete, write or come out and see him. He should make his price in prizes.—Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man.

POPLAR PARK GRAIN AND STOCK FARM, Harding, Man.—We breed our show stock and show our breeding. For sale, Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshires, American bred B. Rock Cockerels, Choice B. Orpington, registered Red Fife wheat and unregistered, free from noxious weeds.—W. H. English, Harding, Man.

14 SHORTHORN HEIFERS 14 — ORDERS taken for Clydesdale colts and Yorkshire pigs at weaning. Seven litters nearly due. A few spring pigs left. Work horses and milk cows comparatively cheap. Apply to J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man.

IMPORTED STALLIONS OF EXTRA weight and quality, Percherons, Belgians, Shires, Clydes and Hackneys at the Stradbroke Stables, Fort Rouge. Write 618 Rosser Avenue, Winnipeg.

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE bred Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns; young bull for sale. Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

BRAEBURN FARM HOLSTEINS—HERD headed by King Canary; six nearest dams average 24.52 pounds of butter in 7 days.—Benj. H. Thomson, Boharm, Sask.

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies.—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles.—J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

FOR SALE CHEAP—PURE BREED OXFORD Down Sheep, young ewes, ewe lambs, ram lambs and one yearling ram.—P. B. McLaren, Clearwater, Man.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE—Young stock for sale. — Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.

D. PATERSON, BERTON, MAN., BREEDER of Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale. Prices right.

WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CAT- tle, Leicester Sheep.—A. J. MacKay, MacDonald, Man.

BROWNE BROS., ELLISBORO, SASK.—Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

THOS. SANDESON, EVERGREEN FARM, Holland, Man., has improved Yorkshire pigs of both sexes for sale. 1—18

PRIZE WINNING TAMWORTHS FOR SALE—Five months. Prices right. L. M. Hunkin, Lucas, Man.

F. J. COLLYER, WELWYN, SASK., BREED- er Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

ROSEDALE FARM, BERKSHIRES—YOUNG stock for sale.—G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

JERSEY CATTLE—DAVID SMITH, GLAD- stone, Man.

THE SIFTON CULT

Mr. Sifton, the land robber according to Mr. Ames, who a year or two ago travelled the country with a stereopticon to show how the Liberals were wasting our Western wealth, especially the wicked Sifton, a man who had grown rich by land deals by which the settler was plundered—this same plundering Mr. Sifton has again discussed reciprocity. In so doing he has made a clean breast of his reason for opposing it. That reason is, that the country will certainly not be satisfied with this instalment of free trade, but, having tasted it, will, like Oliver Twist, want more. And, what is more, he is certain that the farmers will demand it till they get it. The only way to kill the free trade monster is to throttle it now in its infancy. It is now or never. The Conservatives have risked their very existence as a party this time in championing the cause of the manufacturers. If they fail this time the manufacturers may count upon it that they will never do so again. Here is a pretty powerful plea to those interested to 'shell out.' If Mr. Sifton can help it the farmers are not to have free exchange, and the United States markets, because, if they get these, their own little modicum of protection will disappear, and they will object to having to pay out of the products of the soil the whole cost of bonusing all other industries. There is a certain force in this reasoning. It is well known that it is almost impossible to protect the farmer. The prices of most of his products are determined in overseas markets, and no protection can increase these. The small sop that has been fed to him to keep him from growling at having to pay everybody else's bonuses, he is about to lose, while gaining the far greater benefit to him of having the United States market opened to him. He will no longer be deceived by thinking he has at least a finger in his own pie while others are devouring it. He will want more free trade, not with the United States especially, as Mr. Sifton and all the rest so very falsely put it, but especially with Great Britain. His next move will be for an increase of the British preference. The reason why Mr. Sifton and others interested in protection are so determined to throttle Liberty in its cradle is because they see that, after all this anti-American

O.K. Canadian Two Horse Elevator Potato Digger



Will increase your profits by getting all your crop and saving you time, labor and expense. Write for our 1911 catalog of prices. Canadian Potato Mach'y Co. Ltd. 122 Stone Rd. Galt, Ont.

JOHNSTON & JORDAN

411 Main Street, Winnipeg

Carry a full line of the above machines and repairs. Prompt attention to orders.

imperialism of theirs, they will have little to answer such a demand on behalf of the British trade.

One of Mr. Sifton's sentences deserves to have wide circulation. He says (with affright) that the reciprocity agreement will not only open up the Canadian market for food products to the United States, and to Argentina and Russia, but to 'the whole British Empire' as well. This other sentence also deserves wide publicity so as to collate it with the one just quoted: "He charged yet further that reciprocity was a direct turning of the back of Canada upon England, and with her face set toward the United States." If anybody can read these two sentences, one after the other, without smiling, he must be as lost to humor as Mr. Sifton. Surely opening the Canadian markets for food-stuffs to the whole British Empire is not turning our back upon Great Britain, and is not at all a bad thing for Canadians who, whatever else they do, have to eat. This about turning our backs upon England comes very queerly from a party that never lifted a finger to increase England's trade with us, and that opposed the preference in trade which the Liberals conceded to her. If the people are deceived by this—well, they deserve to be deceived!—The Witness.

The Grain Growers' Motto

"Build Up Your Own Company"

HOW TO DO IT

1 When you have grain to ship consign it to The Grain Growers' Grain Company :: :: ::

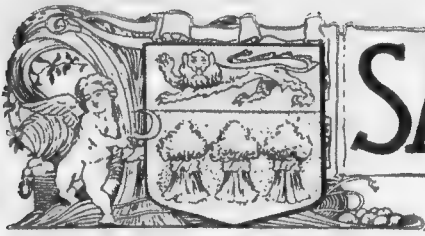
2 When you have money to invest, invest it in The Grain Growers' Grain Company Stock :: ::

The Grain Growers' Grain Company is the farmers' own Company. It was organized by the farmers, and is owned and managed by the farmers. In five years this Company has proven itself a great success. It has enabled the farmer to get a better price for his grain, and it has always paid him a good dividend on the money he has invested in its stock.

For fuller particulars regarding the shipping of grain or the purchasing of stock, address

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. Ltd., Winnipeg

Alberta Farmers please address us to 607 Grain Exchange Building, CALGARY



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred. W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask.

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

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President:
J. A. Maharg - Moose Jaw
Vice-President:
Charles A. Dunning, Beaverdale

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WHO IS THE CULPRIT?

My attention has been drawn to a long open letter addressed to myself in the Vancouver Western Clarion, regarding our action in making a presentation to our king at the coronation. Now, why any labor leader or agitator should use our little affair as a peg on which to hang a four or five column article on the history of labor troubles, and the reasons for the weakness and wickedness practiced by rich men in all ages, is hard to understand; or, why the social disorder and unrest, consequent on the unequal distribution of wealth, as seen under our financial and competitive systems, should be attributed to the British House of Lords, or our king, is indeed a mystery, and to be presented by a Canadian as a reason why our lawful sovereign should not be treated with loyal respect on such an auspicious occasion as the coronation is still more unexplicable.

The present king is no more to blame for the social disorder and the differences between labor and capital, or worker and landlord, than the writer of the epistle referred to, not even in England, let alone in Canada, whatever other kings may have been guilty of. I venture to say that almost every city in Western Canada has developed a state of high rents, cost of living and unequal distribution of wealth, that will put any city in England in the shade, and have done it in the short space of only twenty-five or thirty years removed from free land. The blame can only be put on the men who hold the franchise—our voters.

We clamored for popular government and then try to blame someone else with the result of our own incapacity. We do not need to go to England or any European system for a text. We got the land here practically free and a free government. We are not subjects, we are governors. We have all power if we train ourselves to use it. We are men at least, masters of our own fate. "The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars, but in ourselves, that we are underlings." No, not in the king, nor the House of Lords of England. "Now, in the name of all the gods at once, upon what meat doth this, our" class feed that we have grown so weak? Britain handed Canada this country free. We have the opportunity to show the world what ought to be. The blame is not the king or British government, not our system of government, which is the best the world has yet produced, but we, the electorate, are not big enough for the job. When farmers see their duty more clearly, there will be a change. There is a plain duty before the men on the land in this fair Dominion to perform. We have the ballot, the whole country has been delivered into our hands. It is now up to us to govern, or else get a good king to do it. Meaning, let us recognize law, order and government as we have it established, until we are capable of establishing a better formula for guarding the sacred right of each individual to rise to that which is best. At the coronation the world was treated to a spectacle, representatives from all the governments of civilized men on earth gathering on the "Little Isle" that is girded with ocean and skies, to do honor to the lawful majesty and sovereign power of the people of this great Empire, represented in King George V. Never perhaps in the history of the world was homage paid more ungrudgingly or more universal, and we say "Hail to the grand old Empire, whose drum beat follows the sun, and the flag that is proudly flying, emblem of victory won."

F. W. GREEN.

Moose Jaw, Sask.

DIRECTOR TATE INTERVIEWED

Mr. Tate from Grand Coulee called at this office and talked freely regarding organization prospects, which he thinks are on a par with the crop outlook, simply big. The Grand Trunk railway is making things move in his locality. Mr. Tate attended several Grain Growers' picnics this summer. He spoke at Sunset to a good lively crowd. Mr. Tate said it was surprising how keen the interest is in

economic questions, seemingly deeper than ever before. At Victoria Plains another lively time was experienced, good crowds; this is where Regina gets her water supply and it is assumed anything stronger was unnecessary. People here do not wish too long a talk. When men spend two days to go to a place, the directors should provide at least one hour for speaking. At Tregarva a good crowd congregated and had a splendid time. Mr. Tate expounded Grain Growers' constitution at this point also. At Tugaskie, Mr. Tate arrived a little late, but got an opportunity of speaking to an earnest, lively lot of men. Asked as to reciprocity, Mr. Tate said he looked on it as coming before the country as a referendum. The question before us is reciprocity and he thought it best for the country, and farmers generally seemed to think so. He was also pleased with the manly stand taken by R. L. Borden; he (Mr. Borden) acted the part of an honest man. We should not have had this question before the country at the present time. If it had not been for the farmers' delegation to Ottawa this question would not have been brought forward. Sir Wilfrid and others simply had to, and will have to continue paying attention to this organization until we farmers get what we want, said Mr. Tate,

of the utmost importance, touching the vital interests of the Western provinces, must soon be settled, transportation and postal facilities being not among the least. Here I am, and since the 29th ultimo I have not received a paper, though a subscriber to half a dozen—shut out, as it were, from the outside world. I am not alone; a short time ago I met a homesteader who lives eight miles south, and he told me he had had no mail for two months. He was evidently interested in reciprocity and enquired how the question was getting on. Being in the same position, I could give him no information. Surely this state of affairs can be remedied."

WILLIAM LEE.

Sunny View Post Office, Sask. Aug. 18, '11.

ORCADIA G.G.A. CRITICISES C.P.R.
Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Ass'n.
Moose Jaw.

Sirs:—

Would you help us, either by sending a complaint to the proper quarter, or by making this public? Last month we ordered a lot of binder twine from the Cooper Cordage Co. We have always had opposition in these orders from those who seem to think that we exist for their special benefit. This year the twine

labor they are entitled to. A very good idea, is it not, to instil into the minds of our young Canadians? Are we a free people? Well, I think it is just as near the truth to say that we belong to the C.P.R. and other kindred interests, and they are killing the goose that lays the golden egg.

JOHN G. STEPHEN,
Sec'y G. G. A.

Orcadia, Sask.

This letter shows the necessity and wisdom of extended co-operation.

CORRESPONDENCE

Enclosed herewith is draft, value \$16.50, being membership fees from Floral association up to this month.—R. W. Maule, Secretary.

Well done, Floral!

Enclosed please find money order for \$8.00, being half the subscription fees (15 members being so far enrolled) and 50 cents in payment of the enclosed bill, which I would be glad if you would kindly receipt and send back. I may say that I expect quite a few more members to join this branch and will forward you your dues as soon as possible after I have received the subscriptions.—R. G. Phillips, Secretary, Drummond Creek G.G.A.

Please find enclosed the sum of two dollars, being amount due you on four new members.—W. E. Wallace, secretary, Whiteberry G.G.A.

THE LETTER REFERRED TO

The numerous settlers in the district of Dollard, which was founded about three years ago, wishing to unite themselves to better defend their commercial and political rights, have entrusted me with the case of elaborating a scheme of the statutes of this intended club. Coming from France, like most of my fellow settlers, I am not well enough initiated with the Canadian laws, and I therefore would ask you to have the kindness to tell me where I could get a copy of the statute of the Grain Growers' association, or a book dealing with the formation of clubs. I daresay that in the near future our club might become a branch of the Grain Growers.—E. Becker, Dollard, Sask.

We are enclosing you a letter from E. Becker, Dollard, Sask. It is evident that our French fellow citizens are succumbing to the germ of progress which is manifesting itself throughout the West. This letter is more in your line than ours and we will turn it over to you. We wish that there was a good supply of French and German literature that we could send out, but we presume that we will get that in the future.—S.G.G.A.

That is one thing we want a grant for, to assist us in such work.—Grain Growers' Guide.

Some weeks ago I sent sixty cents in payment of some pamphlets you sent me for this association. Two weeks later I sent \$5.00 in a registered letter, being half membership fees for an additional ten members. So far, I have not had a receipt for either amount and will be glad if you will let me know if you got them.—Walter Underhill, Dowd Hill G.G.A.

The cash in question had just come to hand and receipt on the way. Oh, the post office!

Tisdale.—Secretary McLean sends us membership fees for the ensuing year.

THOUGHTS FOR THINKERS

Let the farmer have his turn is now a cry. Now, don't make any mistake—any turn the farmer is likely to get that's worth anything, is the turn he takes. Any turn they let him take won't be likely to enrich him much.

Oh, yes, farmers know all about the long days of toil and short nights of rest, aching limbs and calloused hands, and just about how long any political party lays awake at nights thinking a way out for the farmer.

If professional men were farmers, and farmers were professional men, butter would be worth \$2.00 per pound, and farmers would control the government.

If our local associations would meet regularly, as they should, take up a regular program of study and practice as they should, train every man and boy in the art of thinking as they should, all would take a wider interest in public questions. They would be better able to grasp the forces that regulate political action, and learn how to circumvent the fussy little maneuvering between rivals for office, and place there the men whom they have fitted to represent them and who know the conditions under which they labor.

Farmers must take a turn at learning things, then they won't wait for politicians to let them have their turn. Set up a turning lathe in your own association.

as he reached for his hat. He then went to attend to some matter in connection with the Presbyterian college at this point.

F. W. GREEN.

Moose Jaw, Sask.

A BUSINESS MAN'S IMPRESSION

We received the following letter at this office from a Quebec business man who sent his son West to farm, bought him a life membership in our association, and has now come to settle in the West himself:—

"Here I am, residing with my son, Charles P. Lee, having retired from business in the month of March. I came West in June and remained over in Moose Jaw with my son-in-law, Mr. J. G. Vicq, manager of the Union Bank of Canada, for a few weeks. I very much regretted not seeing you, but was pleased to learn that you were visiting the Old Country during the coronation. No doubt you brought back some gems of information to impart to your fellowmen. I would have liked to have had the opportunity of visiting your farm at Boharm. I had the pleasure, however, of an auto ride, and admired the very beautiful trees on your property. I was sorry to notice that the farmers of the Great West received a gold brick in settlement of their visit to Ottawa last winter. When the Grain Growers of the West learn that party politics is a great game, they will awaken to the fact that self-preservation is the first law of nature. The ballot box is their only safeguard, and in a very short time they will have the opportunity to be heard from. Let Grit and Tory go by the board and elect men with decision of character to represent us. Many questions

came to Yorkton and we had to go there to get it cleared by the customs. This seemed strange to us; however, it still lay in Yorkton. On August 23 I went to Yorkton to find out what was the matter. The agent, or whatever he is, blamed the customs. I told him that would not tell. The customs officer had already done his share, but as the agent had blamed him I stated I would see the officer direct. The agent, however, called me back and without any more excuse I was promised that the twine would be in Orcadia next morning. All day (Aug. 24) we were fooled in the same manner. At one o'clock, p.m. the C.P.R. answered our phone and said the freight train will have that twine by 3 p.m. At 3 p.m. they said 5 p.m. At 6.30 they said 8 p.m. At 8 p.m. they said tonight. I do not know how long that twine has been on the way; it must have been weeks. I do not know how long in Yorkton, but I am sure it must be there long enough for twine to come from New York. This twine is ours and paid for. Our harvest work is at a standstill and we are refused possession of our property. One farmer went to Yorkton and asked for his share there. He was told to go back to Orcadia as it would be there first freight. He came back, but no twine. This is an outrage. If there is no law under the Union Jack for this sort of treatment, let us know, or if there is, let the government manage our railways and buy out a company which is trampling the life out of our people. Some tell us this was what we would get for not buying locally, which goes to prove that many think they have just to give what is asked of them; they have no voice in what share of their own

When Democracy Triumphed

Continued from Page 7

Luelling estate. The philosophic group still held their weekly meetings, and constantly discussed their troubles. They could see only one cause for them—Wall Street capitalism, the "money trust," the "railroad trust."

One evening Alfred Luelling brought to the gathering a copy of a new, paper-covered book. It was called "Direct Legislation by the Citizenship through the Initiative and Referendum," and was written by J. W. Sullivan. Strange words, these—Initiative and Referendum. Several years before this, when he was crossing the ferry from San Francisco to Oakland, some one had handed U'Ren a labor union circular on the "Initiative"; but hardly any other member of the group had heard of this governmental device. All were greatly interested, however, while Alfred Luelling read a few chapters to them. He could not finish the book at one reading, and after the meeting had adjourned, U'Ren took the volume and retired to his cabin. There, all night long, by the light of a little kerosene lamp, he pored over Sullivan's work. By sunrise he had read and digested every word.

People Must Rule

"I forgot, for the time, all about Henry George and the single tax," he says. "All these I now saw to be details. The one important thing was to restore the law-making power where it belonged—into the hands of the people. Once give us that, we could get anything we wanted—single tax, anything."

Sullivan's teachings were radical because they proposed to modify seriously the fundamental principle of American government. The men who framed the Federal and State constitutions unquestionably accepted, as a political maxim, the idea that democracy could work successfully only as long as the people ruled, not directly, but through elected representatives. They had no abiding confidence in an unrestrained democracy. Hamilton and his associates had constantly before them the historic failures—the Greek cities—in which the people exercised directly, in person, the law-making power. In the American Constitution, therefore, they separated as much as possible the law-making and the executive bodies from the people who elected them. Virtually all of the American states had followed the Federal example. Oregon, in 1893, had such a representative system. This idea regulated every phase of its public life.

People Treated as Mob

According to the representative idea, the rank and file could serve no useful purpose in making laws. They were a "mob." They were ignorant, capricious, unthinking and were constantly led astray by their own passions. Could a "mob" vote upon laws—give a simple "yes" or "no" upon proposed measures of legislation? The suggestion, of course, was absurd. The one thing that the people could be trusted to do was, at stated intervals, to select, among the candidates proposed by the several political parties the men who should make law-making their exclusive business. After selecting their representatives, the voters lost all control of them. Such legislators simply ruled by royal ukase, for the period for which they were chosen. If they did ill, the people had no recourse; they could not, themselves, undo their acts; they could not obtain the measures that their real interests demanded. Their only recourse was to wait until their representatives' terms had expired, and then elect a new set, who might go on betraying their trust precisely as had their predecessors. Under a properly regulated representative system such as the fathers of the Republic had foreseen, these things, of course, would never have happened. The men chosen by the people would be supremely wise and supremely good; they would be the State's leading men—its great educators and philanthropists, its honorable leaders in business, finance, professional life, arts and letters—men whose only possible motive in public life would be an unselfish interest in the public welfare.

Oregon Constitution

Oregon had adopted a constitution, in 1859, founded upon this idea. How had it worked in practice?

This beautiful far-Western state apparently offered a fruitful field for such an idyllic experiment. Nature had endowed

the soil with almost exhaustless wealth. The "Oregon country" is a lotus-eating land. Roses bloom in December, and crops burst out of the ground with the smallest amount of human labor. Almost tropical in its vegetative exuberance, it has nothing enervating in its climate. The women are robust, animated, alert; the men, tall, ruddy-faced, bright-eyed, are extraordinarily energetic. In its settlement, Oregon drew upon many of the best elements in the American stock. The Western coast was settled largely by New Englanders, many of them seafaring people. There is a tradition that, when the time came to name their leading city, the pioneers tossed a coin to determine whether they should call it Portland or Boston; and Portland, today, with its central green, its general atmosphere of quiet respectability, strongly resembles a New England town. The state has always been mainly agricultural. Even now the population is only about seven hundred thousand. Only one-third live in the cities—the rest are found on the wheat farms, in the apple orchards and berry fields, on the lonely sheep and cattle ranches. Anglo-Saxondom is the largest element in its population, while its foreign population represents the better European peasant types—Irish, Scotch, Germans and Scandinavians.

Here, if anywhere, this unmodified representative system, this full flower of Teutonic civilization, ought to bring happiness and justice to the people. A complete analysis, however, shows that in practically every branch of government it had been a humiliating failure. Even among American state governments, Oregon enjoyed a unique distinction for the corruption and inefficiency of its public life. It had a representative government, indeed, but not a government representative of its people. In 1893, when the Luellings, U'Ren and the Milwaukie group began to reform the state, one could hardly say that popular government, in any real sense, existed at all. There was merely a skeleton—a hollow frame of representative institutions. The power that did select its representatives was made up of the corporations—the street railway, the gas and electric light companies, the banks, the railroads. With these had developed a kind of feudal aristocracy—the "first families of Portland"—which habitually used public powers for private ends.

Party Rule

These several extra-constitutional powers had acquired possession of the government by using agencies the existence of which Hamilton and his associates had not foreseen. The fathers never seemed to anticipate, for example, the inevitable development of political parties. They provided that our representatives should be elected, but neglected an even more important detail—that, before being elected they should be nominated. Under the representative system, the men who make the nominations clearly control the government. In Oregon, as elsewhere, an elaborate machinery had been devised for making these nominations. It was not direct; like the government itself, it was purely "representative." The fact that the people had themselves no immediate choice, but expressed their preferences through representatives chosen by other representatives whom the people themselves sometimes selected, gave them little interest or influence in the proceedings. Thus there grew up a professional class which made a business of working this party machinery.

Oregon's "Wise" and "Best"

In character, the representatives thus selected fell far short of the Hamiltonian ideal. There were thousands of splendid, honest, able, patriotic gentlemen in Oregon—but they were not found, except rarely, in the legislature. Instead, there were briefless lawyers, farmless farmers, business failures, bar-room loafers, fourth-of-July orators, political thugs. The larger part of these men were ignorant, illiterate, lazy, politically and personally immoral. As soon as the legislature convened, a troop of prostitutes quite regularly encamped at Salem—the law-makers, in some cases, attaching them to the state pay-roll. Drunkenness and debauchery commonly prevailed throughout the whole legislative session. These legislators organized in the interest of the corporations; the latter named the officers and the committees, and directed legislation.

With Luelling, U'Ren and the other members of the Milwaukie group, these

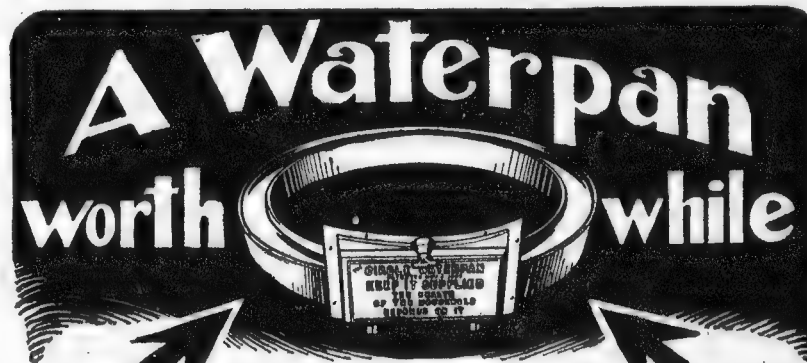
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The object of the Furnace Waterpan is to give back to the warmed air the natural moisture that the fire has dried out. But in the average Furnace the Waterpan is made insignificant and insufficient and placed in the least effective position. But the

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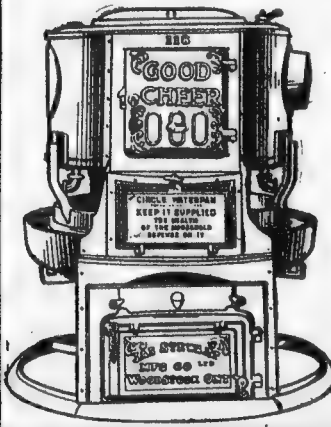
Has A Big Circle Waterpan

entirely encircling the fire-pot. This waterpan holds 4 to 6 gallons, and is placed where it will evaporate the water rapidly. It keeps the humidity of the air up to the normal 60% or 70% while the air from the average furnace often contains less than 25% of moisture.

Besides the vast improvement this makes in comfort and healthfulness, the house feels as warm at 65° as it does at 70° when the air is parching and dry. The consequent saving of coal is a big item.

"Good Cheer" Furnace construction throughout is of the same high standard of excellence as the Circle Waterpan.

It's well worth your while to write for Booklet and full information about the advantages of the "Good Cheer" Furnace.



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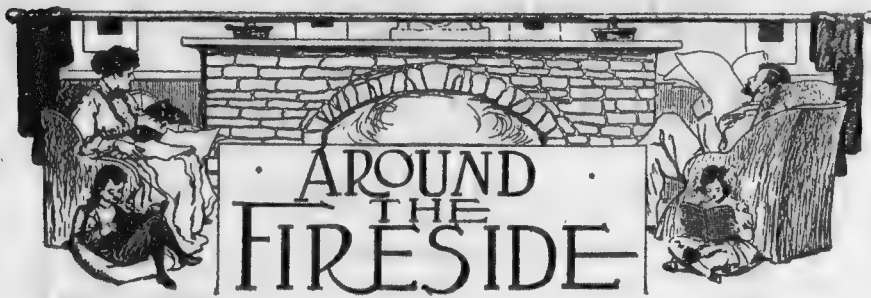
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



Conducted by "ISOBEL"

Boarding House Pointers

Dear Isobel:—I am writing for information concerning appointments and service asked at boarding house tables. I am about to open a house for business men and as I will be alone and wish to do most of my own work, making it impossible to serve meals as in a family, I am at a loss to know how to serve in an attractive home-like way. Would it be proper to serve hotel style? The number of boarders will not exceed eight, and board and lodging is from twenty to twenty-five dollars per month. What is the customary number of courses, for each of the meals during the day? Where, when and how is the salad served? How are the knives, forks, spoons, plates and napkins placed at the different meals? Are cracker jars still in use and does it remain on table through each meal? Is the mid-day meal usually dinner or the meal served after the day's work? What is meant by serving "tea" and at what hour is it served and of what is it composed? Is it still usual to serve butter in small individual pats? If not, how? How are boiled eggs conveyed to the table and served? Kindly send a sample bill of fare of each meal, with dishes in order in which they are to be served, especially marking where the salad comes, keeping in mind the amount I am to receive for board. In a house of this class, what will be the best for furniture? What kind of carpet or square is the most serviceable? What kind of curtains for both parlor and bedrooms, and the principle pieces of furniture? Is it best in bedrooms to have one large rug or several small ones? You will understand that I wish pretty attractive appearance, still inexpensive, and, finally, if I have forgotten half that I wish to know, may I correspond with you further? With many thanks in advance.—MRS. G.

"Home" Style Best

Note.—I shall take your letter just as it comes and try to answer the questions just as they appear. I would particularly recommend "the family service" since you "are alone."

"Hotel style" is attractive certainly and the only possible way in a hotel where guests are strangers to each other and also transients, but, of course, "the home-like" way is much to be preferred among acquaintances and infinitely less laborious than hotel style.

The home way will save incalculable steps and dishes and "dishing up." Some people try "hotel style" for threshers, thus ingeniously seeking out the most difficult and slowest way. This can be seen at a glance. Select one of the boarders to sit at the head of the table to serve fish, meat and vegetables. You may hesitate about choosing any particular one; then choose the first who comes to you, or let them take it week about, or one could always serve the meats, another the vegetables, another the dessert, etc., each one keeping to the same line and thus proficiency will be acquired. You will readily appreciate the help this will be. As your boarders are all employed in the same business, they will all eat at the same hour, which will be an endless satisfaction—no food drying and burning in an effort to keep it warm for the late ones. While they are serving and eating one course you can be putting the finishing touches upon the next and put it on the table as soon as the preceding dishes are carried out. They will soon be able to distribute fairly what you set before them, and take a pleasure in doing it, too; and an interest, for every man (and woman) expects "some sweet day" to be familiar with the duties of host or hostess. By this plan a certain responsibility falls upon them which will bring them nearer to the housekeeping. It will do them good and you also. Should you try "hotel style," you will always be working alone, and all the rest must wait while you serve one. There

will not be more waste by the "home" plan of serving, because everyone will see just what he is about to receive and can protest in time if his dish is over full.

It is no economy to stint the table. Whatever else runs short, let there never be a shortage of bread, butter or tea. These are staples, can be had in quantities, and should be on the table in liberal measure. The best of cooks will have an occasional partial failure or miscalculation on the result of some unusual dish, and this is readily overlooked when there is plenty of something else. When everything is allowed to be short at a meal, then good-bye to sympathy and harmony in the boarding line, for the boarders will call it meanness. Many a boarding mistress has utterly failed because she never had hot water to reduce her too strong boiled tea, or to make more if her first supply failed. Never, never, would they have a drop of hot water, though day after day and week after week it was patiently asked for. How often, ah, how often has actual violence upon this stupid, careless, unchristian, hot water-less being, been resisted by the long-suffering timid boarder? Some day an example will be made of a few.

The customary number of courses: For breakfast, raw fruit, porridge, bacon and egg or ham and egg, toast, tea or coffee. Buy large oranges, cut in halves, put each half cut side up on a small plate, serve with fine ground white sugar. A teaspoon is used. If the oranges are small, serve one to each. There is a grade of sugar on purpose for raw fruit, porridge, etc. Cracked wheat, rolled oats, corn meal, etc., may be used alternately for porridge. Cook thoroughly in double boiler the day before and heat in the morning. Change off to any of the prepared cereals, shredded wheat biscuits, etc. Serve good milk, sugar and dessert spoon. Bacon and egg, or thin ham and egg, or an egg without the meat may come in on one large platter and be slipped to hot breakfast plates at table; toast comes with this course. A little stewed fruit, marmalade or something of the kind should be offered if no meat is taken. Hot biscuits or gems may come instead of toast. Both are not needed, as many people never eat meat at breakfast. Pancakes and maple syrup may be substituted for the toast or biscuit, or cream toast or eggs on toast will all come in to make variety. Always have some plain fresh bread on the table. Tea and coffee will both be needed.

A great hardship will be saved by serving dinner at noon. Washing pots and scraping kettles at 8 or 9 o'clock every night in one's afternoon blouse is not a joy to cry for, especially when the morning call is early. The courses for dinner are: Soup, fish, meat, salad, dessert. (The vegetables always arrive with the meat.) Soup should come piping hot from the kitchen. Fish is served in small portions; about 2 x 2 inches is quite enough for each when followed by meat. As a starter to indicate what you intend, the fish might be divided so a time or two before the platter goes to table. Of course, to be strictly correct, the fish should have a separate course on a breakfast plate with two pieces of potato as near the size and shape of English walnuts as possible and a knife and fork all its own, but this means endless work and delay so we'll just put our little section of fish on the dinner plate with the meat and potato; the other vegetable, tomato or corn may go in on "a side" dish.

Now comes the salad. This indispensable dish is served anywhere and everywhere, except breakfast. No recollection comes to me of ever being offered salad at breakfast. For dinner, for supper, for luncheons, for "afternoon tea," for "refreshments" in the evening, a nice salad is always correct. If one

is the owner of a handsome salad bowl, what is it good for if not to be displayed? Clearly nothing. One might as well have a granite basin. Use, then, your salad bowl if you have one. Fill with salad, decorate artistically and set on table, either to be helped into the small vegetable dishes and handed that way, or the bowl itself handed round, when you dine en famille, each one helping himself on his bread and butter plate, which is always present at every meal. Your salad is then always with you, for the bread and butter plate is never removed before the guest leaves the table. To be sure, in nice eating places and private houses where a fine service and plenty of help is kept, the salad always has a course, a plate and fork for itself, but we are dealing now with a practical plan upon which to manage the ordinary household "having company," and the boarding house that caters to nice guests with moderate means. So much depends upon the kind of salad and also upon what else comprises the meal, that no fast rule can be laid down for the serving of this popular and delightful accessory to a good meal. Salad is always eaten with a fork, never with a spoon.

A salad set that one hears so much about comprises a bowl, a fork and spoon. The fork and spoon are usually large, clumsy and flat, often made of wood, tipped with silver. Many use only the salad spoon; and a big table spoon does here very well. For either evening refreshments or afternoon tea, salad is most generally served, a tablespoon or so, on a lettuce leaf on a breakfast or large tea plate. The fork is laid on the plate also. The salad plates are either carried from the kitchen two at a time, one in each hand, or on a tray holding three or four plates, and the guest takes one from the offered tray. If only one kind of bread is at hand, it will expedite matters greatly to lay a couple of slices, thin as wafers and about two or three inches in size, buttered, on the plate with the salad, and when all the guests are served a further supply is offered round later on a large plate. If both white and brown or nut bread are used, let a straight stack of each be put upon a large plate, from which the guest takes his choice; but in that case none is put on with the salad.

Here we are, straying away off into afternoon teas and evening performances, not having finished "breakfast, dinner and supper," the three fixtures that have endured since the beginning. Let us away back and pick up the supper that we forgot while chasing up the salad, though loth, indeed, to leave you, oh, succulent and irresistible viand, but we may meet you again at supper. For supper then (since it will not be necessary to conclude the dinner service as everybody knows how to administer "dessert") scalloped potatoes, cold meat sliced very thin or any canned fish, sweet pickle or salad, hot biscuits or corn cake, stewed fruit, bread, butter and tea. This is a brief outline of the courses necessary for the three standard meals. More may be added on any occasion.

Cheese is served with pie. Celery is nice for either dinner or supper. It is better to have one kind of dessert well made than two badly made. Let the variety come by different days rather than two or more on one day. Potatoes and one other vegetable is enough at a meal. This does not include pickled vegetables, of course. Aim at perfection in every dish rather than many dishes. I have been served with four kinds of meat, four different vegetables and four desserts at one meal, and not one was at its best. The cook had "too many irons in the fire," and they were all spoiled.

Table Service

To have the necessary table service, there must be at least, the bread and butter plate (a size smaller than the tea plate). It is always set to the left hand, nearer the centre of the table than the plate used for eating. The table napkin or "serviette" is ironed four ply and laid flat on it. (Marked table napkin rings would be correct for regular boarders, as then the napkins could be used more than once.) Two forks, one large dinner fork and a smaller size for dessert, are laid to the left of the guest and to the right of the bread and butter plate. Two knives, one large dinner knife and a smaller one to butter bread, biscuit, etc., are laid to the right. The smaller knife is always used on the bread and butter plate. Correct usage always lays it across this plate when not in actual use. The spoons, a table or soup spoon, a dessert spoon and a tea spoon may be

laid outside of the knives and in line with them, or they may lie parallel with the edge of the table on the farther side of the dinner plate as though making the third side of a box formed by the knives and forks for the other two sides. Between mouthfuls or when not in use, the knife and fork should never be left sprawling partly on the plate edge and partly on the cloth. Let them always be left fully upon the plate after they are once used.

Cracker jars are still used and useful. They are never removed during the meal. Often a guest wants a cracker to eat with dessert or fruit. If the jar is of china, let it be reasonable in shape and color.

It depends entirely on circumstances whether or not the mid-day meal is "dinner" or "luncheon." No doubt the change from noon to evening for the dinner hour is because in the cities the business men have not the time to consume a regular full meal, and also because they do not need it on account of their late breakfasts. Therefore they go, not home, but to the restaurant and snatch a "bite" to keep going on till six, when they knock off for the day and take time to do justice to the dinner. It is certainly better for such people to lunch at noon and dine at night, for a dinner costs something downtown, a lunch not half as much.

Why town and, above all, country people should ape the schedule of city men is not clear. Indeed, in the country, the six o'clock dinner could not be followed without a grave injustice to womankind; and there is nothing surer than that the city man would be the first to smile on finding his "hours" copied by those whose convenience is not served by this change.

Butter is no longer served on the little patties. It is always taken on the bread and butter plate after the napkin is taken up.

Afternoon Tea

I infer you mean "afternoon tea." This is served to any friend (if you desire to take the trouble, though it is not compulsory) who chances to call socially after, say, 3.30 p.m. An earlier call is so close to dinner or luncheon that no one would care for tea. Let us imagine then that a lady invites eight or a dozen friends to "afternoon tea" (from four to six is the usual term for this function). Unless she has ample help, she will ask two to "come early." These two will help set out the china, cut the sandwiches or bread and cakes, and make ready generally. If the hostess has a nice tea set, one of the guests will pour the tea at a table in the parlor or dining room, or it may be poured out while in the kitchen, three or four cups and saucers being spread out upon a tray, two lumps of sugar and a teaspoon in each saucer, with the cup filled to within three-quarters of an inch of the brim. A pitcher of cream is also on the tray, which is now carried in by the waitress, who lowers the tray so that the guest sitting may reach to pick her cup from the tray and help herself to cream. I once saw a waitress hold the tray on a level with the guest's eyes and the more the guest strained to see over the edge to reach for a cup, the higher the waitress raised the tray; presently each gazed into the other's eyes with mute but steadfast reproach, until the merriest of the onlookers "broke the spell" and brought understanding to them. The tray went on its round in much less time than it takes to tell it.

If salad is served, it comes in before the tea and in the manner already indicated in another paragraph. Be sure that the fork handle is not allowed to slip and touch the salad.

The bread, as already described, comes now and also the olives, if olives are used. These plates are soon removed and ice cream with the cakes come on together. After this, shallow bon-bon dishes of home-made candy, stuffed dates, blanched and salted almonds are set at elbows here and there to be nibbled at as conversation progresses. One could have ices and sandwiches and elaborate on cakes galore, but the above is fine enough to "set before a queen," and much finer than prevails in many well-appointed houses. The salad might be left out and dainty sandwiches take its place, in which case little or no sliced bread and butter would be needed. Many and many a one entertains on very much less. If your friends drop in casually uninvited, don't worry if you have only tea, bread, butter and cake. They come to see you, not to eat but to chat. A hostess should endeavor to have others do as much of the serving as possible in order that she may be free to receive, to entertain,

and to say "Good-bye" when the guests are departing. If only a couple or three drop in on one's "day," the hostess may excuse herself for a few minutes, make fresh tea, butter a little bread, cut some cake and bring everything in on one tray and serve with her own hands right there.

Boiled eggs may be set on the table in one large bowl, to be handed round, each one helping himself; or one may be placed in each egg cup and set to the guest's left hand, which evidently presupposes that only one egg will satisfy each guest. The double-end egg cups are best.

Let the furniture be as strong as is consistent with reasonable weight and beauty. Many of the elm rockers are quite good enough for a boarding-house and much more durable than the cheap cobbler-seated oak rockers that are always falling to pieces. If you buy oak at all, get it good. The plain mission oak can be had quite reasonable in price, I'm told, and it is serviceable as well; but be cautious about the "golden oak" cobbler-seated cheap rockers.

A very presentable dining chair can be had in fine finished elm at about 90 cents. The arm chair would cost more. Do not have the chair backs higher than the shoulder. It is both awkward and dangerous in serving.

Any window curtains in the house may be "made up" at home, but this does not always mean that they will be cheaper. If there is only one window, buy the parlor curtains ready to hang. The dining room curtains may be extremely handsome and appropriate, made from colored scrim or madras—very pretty and good qualities can be had at 25 cents per yard. Of course, it can be bought from 15 cents to \$1.50 per yard. Both dining and bed room curtains are very nice and made to reach about 18 inches below the window sill. The dining room curtains, especially, should harmonize with the wall paper. Frilled cream muslins made at home are pretty for bedrooms. Never buy a frilled muslin curtain ready made. They will not stand the first wash. A cream scrim in stripes is very handsome and durable.

A plain wove thick cream scrim at about 25 cents with a stencilled border round one end and side of each curtain is pretty and can all be done at home.

A sofa or lounge, a table, a couple of rockers, an armchair, a picture or two would seem to be real necessities in the furniture line for the parlor, and a nice

plain jardiniere stand with a handsome plant would add more than its cost to such a room. A plain iron bedstead, a dresser with mirror and a washstand with appurtenances, a small rocker and a plain chair with a rug or two would be needed. The floor space could be covered to better advantage in all probability with two small rugs than with one large one.

In the parlor, however, have but one rug. Leave a wide floor border all round the bases of all the rooms and finish same with some good "floor-lac" or paint or oil. This makes a great saving in carpets, is infinitely more sanitary and easier managed and looks fresher and airier.

If it can be afforded a good Axminster is a most satisfactory carpet to buy. The pile is thick, easily cleaned; the frame or bask is hard and very firm, and the corners or edges do not roll up. By far the best plan is to buy this carpet by the yard, cut the rugs to suit the various spaces you have to fill—perhaps two widths to a rug, perhaps only one width (but you will have a lot of rugs alike and that is always desirable). Get the heavy wool fringe at 12½ to 15 cents per yard for the best quality, and sew on each end of the rug and you have something reasonably cheap, very handsome and surprisingly durable. They will stand hard wear for several years.

Here is where the city woman has the start—Every spring and fall the big "house-furnishing" houses in the city, just after house-cleaning time, throw on the market all the odds and ends left from the season's trade at, generally, 75c. per yard. The pieces may contain anywhere from one to fifteen or even twenty yards, and you have to take whatever happens to be in the piece that you select. They won't cut pieces. But the quality is first class and often really beautiful colors and patterns. Ordinarily many of the pieces would sell regularly for \$2.50 to \$3.50 per yard. One of these handsome widths would be sufficient for a hall.

This letter was a small one but it held a big order. Be sure to write again if the information desired is not perfectly clear to you.—Isobel.

A WOMAN WINS

Editor, Woman's Journal:

I have seen no mention in your columns of the recent victory secured by Miss Gail Laughlin before the Colorado Supreme Court.

We Ask the Women



The women are the buyers. So, if more families are to know how good Blue Ribbon Tea is we must ask the women to get it. Remember it has better flavor—it makes more tea—it is richer and stronger than other tea. It is the most economical tea you can buy and if you are not fully satisfied you can take back the packet and have your money refunded.

Two years ago the women put up as a candidate for the school board, Mrs. Helen Brown Jones. Owing to a defective election law, there was a contest, which resulted in a two year's struggle in the courts. Meantime no candidate was seated. Miss Laughlin fought the case through the lower courts, obtaining a verdict for Mrs. Jones. The other side carried the matter to the Supreme Courts. The case was argued there, and the decision has lately been handed down sustaining the lower courts.

The attorney on the other side was Charles S. Thomas, a former governor of Colorado, and held to be one of the most astute lawyers in the state.

Miss Laughlin's management of the case and her final brief are regarded as evidence of her great ability and legal knowledge.

This is the first case in which a woman has appeared before the Supreme Court of this state, and Denver women are rejoicing not alone in the results, but also in the honor reflected on them by Miss Laughlin's victory.

Elsie Seelye Pratt, M.D.
1434 Glenarm St., Denver.

Her Recommendation

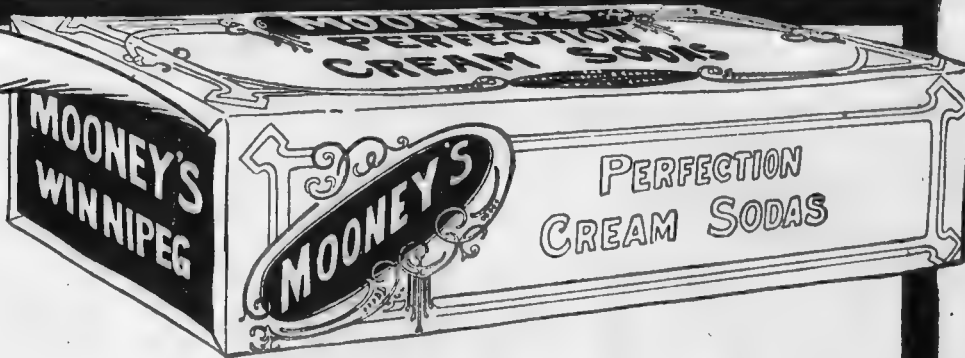
A woman prominent as a social worker was in the city to engage a new girl the other day. She visited an employment agency which makes a specialty of finding places for country housemaids, and was much pleased with one from the country.

"Why did you leave your last place?" asked the woman.

"I didn't have no last place," answered the girl, "because I ain't had no last place to leave, and I'm still working at it, being

LET MOONEY
DO IT

ALSO
IN
TIN BOXES



TOO MUCH BAKING HAS KILLED MANY A WOMAN

Too many hours over a hot stove—too few for rest and recreation,
MOONEY has changed all this,

MOONEY'S BISCUITS are made especially to replace home baking—to give the tired woman a chance.

MOONEY makes biscuits for every time and place, from the elaborate function to the daily meal.

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are the freshest, crispest, creamiest, biscuits ever made.

If you have never used them you have a delightful treat in store.

They sell in dainty packages or tin boxes
—in either case free from every adulteration

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Winnipeg**

for myself that I've been working, and I'm sure I'm a good servant, and I can recommend myself to you, ma'am."
—Exchange



9000.—A Trim and Dainty Negligee.
Ladies' Dressing Sack or Negligee.
A comfortable house sack is indispensable to every woman's wardrobe. The model here shown was developed in figured muslin, with trimming of insertion and ribbon. Deep Gibson tucks give fullness to the fronts and breadth to the shoulders. The sleeve is cut in one with the sack portions. The Pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 3 1/4 yards of 3/4 inch material for the 36 inch size.

HOW TO SECURE THE GUIDE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide, all that is necessary is to send ten cents to the Pattern Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for Misses or Children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers. No new worker need be nervous or afraid to use The Guide patterns. They are accurate and perfectly and plainly marked. Full directions for making are given with every pattern you buy; also the picture of the finished garment to use as a guide.

BE STRONG

Be strong!
We are not sent to play, to dream, to drift;
We have hard work to do, and loads to lift;
Shun not the struggle—face it; 'tis God's gift.

Be strong!
Say not the days are evil. Who's to blame?
And fold the hands and acquiesce—Oh shame!
Stand up, speak out, and bravely, in God's name.

Be strong!
It matters not how deep entrenched the wrong,
How long the battle goes, the day how long;
Faint not, fight on! Tomorrow comes the song.

—Mathie D. Babcock.



8986.—A Smart Suit for the Boy.

Boy's Russian Suit with Knickerbockers.
Blue linen with braid in self color was used for this design. Every line of it is pleasing. The Blouse is cut on comfortable lines, and the left front is finished with a rever. The "knickerbockers" are made in regulation style. The Pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. It requires 2 5/8 yards of 44 inch material for the 2 year size.



9033.—The Newest in Work Aprons.

Ladies' Apron.
This Apron is just what the busy housewife needs in doing the work about the house. It is not only a protection to the dress, but attractive as well. The front is in princess style while the fullness at the waist line is held in place by a belt. Percale, gingham, and linen are all used in the making. The Pattern is cut in 3 sizes: Small, Medium and Large. It requires 3 5/8 yards of 36 inch material for the Medium size.



Conducted by "Margaret"

Head office:
Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Associate membership fee. \$1.00
S. G. Badges (ladies') .50
S. G. Badges (gentlemen's) .50
S. G. Buttons (children's) .05

OBJECTS:

To feed and clothe some hungry child.
To gratify the wish of some invalid.
To maintain the Girls' Club Room at 328 Hargrave Street.
To give a day of joy at the Toy Mission.



CHILDREN'S BADGE - FIVE CENTS
Don't you want one?

Dear Friends:—It is wonderful indeed the answers that come to every call, and blessed indeed is Sunshine in this glorious gift of love. There is no stint, no thought, or limitation, but to give all they have, to share gladly and lovingly as lies in their power. It will be a day of gladness when we realize that the very desire of helping, even if we have nothing, will bring a shower of blessing just where your earnest thought and desire would have it go. In the near future I hope to have many talks on the "power of thought," and until then I will only ask that the richest blessing and a bountiful harvest will follow your loving hearts. I often stand with tears in my eyes—tears of gratitude—for the loving messages from my children, and so often some reader tells me that some verse was written for her and had given her fresh "hope" and "courage." I feel that you, dear readers, must also know the comfort and help your letters and messages are to me.

Yours lovingly,
In Sunshine or Shade,
MARGARET.

HAVE MITE BOX

Dear Margaret:—We have read your special message in The Guide of last week, and opened our mite box again to find \$1.60, which we enclose to help in your good work. Since writing you before, we have emptied our box, first for the Chinese famine fund, and then for foreign missions, but have not forgotten you. We have decided that our Mites for the remainder of the year shall be for the Sunshine Guild. The children are very much interested in our mite box, and thought the box used by King Joash for collecting money (in our lesson for April 23) very much like ours, only larger. We shall watch your column and hope to be able to contribute our mite whenever needed for any special object.

MRS. J. T. FISHER,
On behalf of the Primary
Nesbitt, Man. class, Bertha S.S.

My dear children:—Your kind and helpful message is a great joy to me. In helping the missionaries you are scattering Sunshine. The "shine" of God's love is surely "shining" through your dear little hearts in wishing to help His less fortunate little ones. The dollar was the means of providing ice for a dear old man dying of cancer and I feel sure his grateful thanks will bring a blessing to my chicks. Write often and whether you have any money or not; your letters are a pleasure and delight to me. While money is necessary for the work, the knowledge that many are praying and wishing to be able to scatter the Sunshine gives new heart to go on quietly, happily and firmly, trusting that what we wish and desire must come to pass.

FOR SCRAP BOOKS

Dear Margaret:—Have been very much interested in your work in the Sunshine home, but as we are not subscribers now

to your paper, I have been unable to follow up your work. However, as president of the mission band, I have asked the children to contribute pictures for the making of scrap books. We will also send a bottle of mucilage if some one else would forward the material for scrap books. We will send our things and will prepay express charges.

JESSIE D. HYDE.

Silverton Sta., Man.

Glad to hear from you. The scrap books are always a pleasure. I have a dear little girl lying ill of hip disease who has greatly enjoyed the books. It is so pitiful to think of her lying, unable to go out to enjoy God's outdoors. Oh, children dear, count up your blessings every day and prove your gratitude for the "whole body" by your joy and pleasure in doing everything possible to help dear mother. Many thanks for your promised help. It is a great comfort when the charges are prepaid, as these have to be paid out of the funds and often take all we have.

HAS WHOOPING COUGH

Dear Margaret:—I think I will write you a few lines. I hope you will get this letter safely, as I have written you several letters before but have never seen them in The Guide. I think your page is very nice. We like The Guide and I read your page every week. I have the whooping cough and cannot go to school. The school closed on the last day of June. We have about a hundred little chickens.

GILLIAN MEYER.

Grand View, Man.

Dear Child:—Glad to hear from you. Don't you love all those fluffy little chicks? They are so cunning and bright. Write and tell me what you are doing to scatter the Sunshine.

A NEW MEMBER

Dear Margaret:—Will you please send me a badge and a certificate or membership card. I enclose two cent stamp and a five cent stamp.

JOHN CARTMAN.

Leary's, Man.

Dear John:—Glad to welcome you to our Sunshine army. I am sending membership card and button today. Write again and tell if you can form a branch of Sunshine.

ANOTHER NEW ONE

Dear Margaret:—I should like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send membership card. I enclose a two-cent stamp for its postage.

KATE SANDERSON.

Holland, Man.

Dear Katie:—You are now a member of our Sunshine army and I hope to hear that you can form a branch of Sunshine among your school friends. Write again. I am sending button and card.

Willing Workers branch of Sunshine, Homewood, Man.—This branch has always indeed lived up to its name and now just in the nick of time a barrel containing ten new sheets and thirteen pillowcases, and clothing, clean and neatly patched, arrived at the Girls' Home. With the arrival of all the new girls from England, Margaret would have been puzzled to make the number of beds comfortable, but now everything is plain sailing. May you all have a bountiful harvest in all things.

Maple Leaf branch of Sunshine, Coultervale, Man.—Would be glad of a letter from the loving hearts of the above branch, also the Ninette and others.

GIFTS TO THE GIRLS' HOME ROOM

Mrs. E. Baillie presented the home with a very handsome ice box, costing twenty-one dollars. Mrs. Baillie has indeed proved a Sunshine friend, as it is entirely owing to her goodness that I have been able to provide milk and ice for a sick family; also hammock and various luxuries for a little chappie that was suffering from tuberculosis, but now much stronger and able to run about. To Mr., Mrs. and Miss Helen Baillie we owe much, indeed, of the success of the work during the past few weeks.

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE SUNSHINE GUILD

Sign the form below:—
Dear Margaret:—I should like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send membership card. I enclose two-cent stamp for its postage.

Name
Age
Address

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Town and Country in Reciprocity

Continued from Page 10

Will the balance be one of the exports of food from us to the United States, or of food from the United States to the Canadian market, i.e., the same materials as we produce or such as compete with the same? It will be too late to find out after a treaty binding us for years to come has been ratified. It is a pity that the suddenness and secrecy of this reciprocity deal makes it look so much like a monkey trick. Of course, it is probable that Canadian manufacturers would want to obtain a free import of foodstuffs, just as the farmers want a free import of manufactured goods, so that it comes to be a question of doing the fair thing between town and country. For instance, I see the duty on eggs imported from many countries, including China, quoted at three cents per dozen. Now, perhaps the price of eggs may be 30 cents for the year round, so that the duty may be 10 per cent. ad valorem. Would it not be reasonable to claim that when ten per cent. ad valorem is put upon eggs and other foodstuffs an equal ten per cent., and no more, shall be put upon town manufactures instead of 33 per cent. on woollen goods, 17 per cent. on machinery, and such like? Certainly it appears silly for the country to sit dumb while the town arranges the tariff to suit itself. It is further stated that this particular reciprocity bill would, in effect, put Canadian farm produce on the same commercial level as farm produce from other countries, and that we already import much food from other countries, so that our farmers would have to compete in an even market with the ryets of India, the fellahs of Egypt, the ex-serfs of Russia, the peons of South America, with the Chinese and others who have the immense advantage

of cheap labor, cheap manufactures and climate, and this, I think, would very much distress the Canadian farmers if realized. We hear much of the necessity of nursing new industries and we should insist that farming is as well worth nursing as any of them, if only because it is a far healthier occupation than any and breeds less graft than others. It seems to me that our safest plan is to establish a fair balance of tariffs on town products as compared with farm products, and we should consider the tariff question otherwise as one of foreign politics. Wars in the old world have been largely due to commercial rivalry. The great United States has been claimed with much probability to have been a trade war at bottom. The United States today are past masters of the arts of commercial war and are, moreover, preparing extensively to exert military pressure. It would, therefore, seem a feeble policy to bind ourselves to an over-bearing rival for the sake of improving the food supplies of our own extortionate manufacturers, or of those of the United States, and at our own expense as farmers. What we want most is a preference for Canadian wheat in the English market and if we work for it heartily now there is a chance to get it. There is no occasion for United States wheat to go in there free.

J. M. LIDDELL.

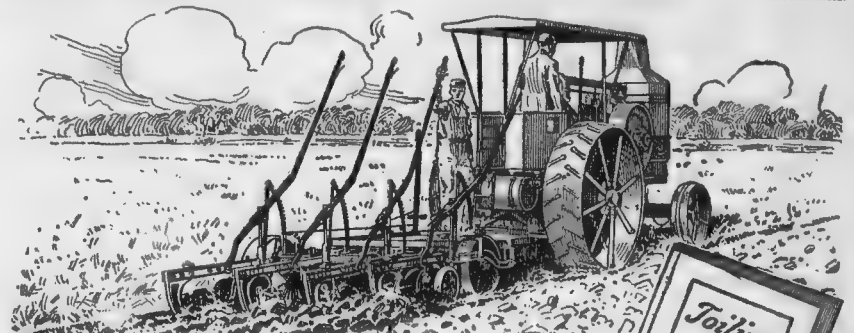
Pincher, Alta.

When Democracy Triumphed

Continued from Page 19

conditions had for some time formed the staple of discussion. The reformers made little practical headway, however, until they read and pondered Sullivan's book and other literature of the same kind. Sullivan's volume described how, thirty or forty years before, essentially the same conditions had prevailed in Switzerland. There also, in that pastoral republic, the "interests" had annexed the government, and had used it to increase their wealth. They were just about the same kind of interests that were exploiting Oregon—the railroads, the banks, the "plutocracy," and the corrupt politicians. There, too, there had been political machines and political bosses; legislatures had been corrupt and bribery had been common. In seeking a way of escape, a small group of Swiss reformers, in the '80's and '90's, began to advocate a general system of popular law-making. For centuries six Swiss cantons—Uri, Glarus, and the double cantons of Appenzell and Unterwalden—have been pure democracies. Here, once a year, usually on a Sunday in May, the mountaineers gather in the meadow, pass laws by a show of hands, and exercise in person all the functions of government. These Landsgemeinden, the direct descendants of the Teutonic folkmoets, had long been an object lesson to the Swiss people. The writings of their celebrated philosopher, Rousseau, always an advocate of legislation directly by the people, had also become a part of the national political consciousness.

Continued Next Week



LET this free book show you how to produce your crops at half the cost, how to eliminate the drudgery of farming, how to make \$15.00 a day clear profit plowing for others if you have time. Here's an investment of \$2200 that will pay for itself quick, pay all operating cost and make you a clear profit of \$15,000.00 to \$20,000.00. It

gives you the power of 15 fine draft horses, the endurance of 50, and costs you less than 10.

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The **Oil Pull** plows, harrows, seeds, cultivates, harvests, threshes and hauls your grain to market. There's a vast saving in man and horse power at every operation—a vast saving in money. And you have the belt power for every purpose on the farm—pumping, silo filling, sawing, grinding, etc. Whether you farm a quarter section or thousands of acres, whether your land is hilly or level, whether you must break sod or turn stubble—the **Oil Pull** is for you. The **Oil Pull** is built in sizes to fit the 160 acre farm as well as the many thousand acre ranch.

It is the only tractor made that uses kerosene at all loads, in cheapest grade, about 7 cents a gallon at most points. Compare this fuel cost to horse feed or even to gasoline, costing 14 cents or more a gallon.

If you want to use gasoline, alcohol or distillate, you can with the **Oil Pull**—but you won't want to.

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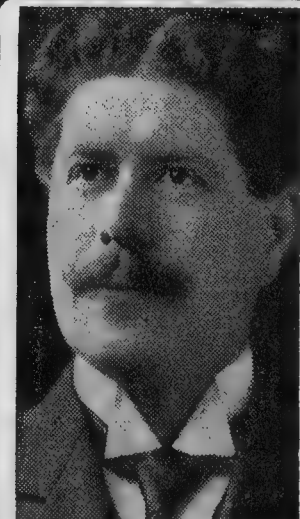
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E. J. O'Sullivan, M.A., Pres. Cor. Portage Ave. and Fort St. Winnipeg, Can.



Alberta Section

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Calgary, Alta.

WHAT UNIONS ARE DOING

Strome Union is not in favor of any alteration in the municipality laws in Alberta, except that the Local Improvement Act should be amended so that the elections would be held the first Monday in November, instead of in January.

WM. LINDSAY, Sec'y.
Strome, Alta.

Jumbo Valley Union has decided in favor of the plan of Direct Legislation as laid down in the last circular of the central secretary. It was suggested that our plan of loading cars, so as to avoid demurrage charges, should be given. This is, when a farmer receives a car he notifies his neighbors and they help him haul until the car is loaded. By this plan there is hardly a dollar paid for demurrage in this district which is from five to eight miles from the station. A resolution was adopted in favor of a municipality of nine townships and approving of the single tax system of taxation.

Granum, Alta. D. CAMERON, Sec'y.

Moyerton Union has decided to meet on the second Monday of each month until further notice. The question of Direct Legislation came up and the members voted unanimously in favor of the petition as suggested in Circular No. 8. The decision of the central regarding the present political situation was highly endorsed, it being decided that it would be unwise to make any attempt at nominating candidates at such short notice.

HENRY BENNER, Sec'y.
Vanesti, Alta.

All the members of Windy Ridge Union are in favor of reciprocity and think it would be a good thing for Canada. We are also in favor of the organization of rural municipalities, same to consist of nine townships with nine divisions to a municipality. We favor the discontinuance of the straight acreage tax and are of opinion that the plan for the taxation of land values should be adopted. Land values should be taken to mean the value of land according to location, not improvements.

M. E. BABKA, Sec.
Windy Ridge, Alta.

Conditions in the Innisfree district are good. The crops are very heavy, but ten days later than last year. The grain is too far advanced now to get badly hurt, unless the frost is unusually heavy. For the first two weeks of August it was very dry, but since then there has been quite a lot of rain, which has delayed the ripening of the crops.

LEONARD T. NOBES, Sec.
Innisfree, Alta.

There is not much to report from the Beaver Creek Union at the present time as all the farmers are very busy with their harvesting. This is also a new part of

the country and settlement is not very thick, and as we have only a weekly mail service just at present, we are hampered. Wait till winter, though, and you will hear more of us.

J. A. DECHAINE, Sec.
Therien, Alta.

At the last meeting of Dalroy Union it was decided that an effort should be made to have E. J. Fream, the general secretary, and T. L. Swift, of the Grain Growers' Grain company, Calgary, pay this district a visit at as early a date as possible, and all being well, we expect a bumper crowd to meet them on Tuesday evening, September 12.

Dalroy, Alta. C. H. SCOTT, Sec.

Nightingale Union has considered the municipal organization question, the result being the adoption of a resolution favoring the establishment of municipalities on the plan adopted in Saskatchewan, the size to be nine townships, or less, and the taxation of land values to be adopted.

HERBERT B. FRENCH, Sec.
Nightingale, Alta.

WHAT'S A FARMER?

While wishing to take part in this discussion, I do not want to give much consideration to the dictionary meaning of the word "business man." The dictionary is a useful book, an undisputed authority on some things, but it cannot settle this question satisfactorily. It must be determined by the spirit, the mind of the U. F. A., its objects, its aims, its policies. To refer to the dictionary for an answer to the question amounts almost to an evasion of the subject instead of facing the issue squarely, so please let us lay the book aside and deal with the matter from our own point of view and not take issue with anyone for the mistake he makes in the dictionary meaning of a word.

My opinion on the matter is somewhat different from those already expressed. As I understand the constitution, the U. F. A. was organized for the benefit of the farmer first, and secondarily for the good of the whole commonwealth, or in other words the reforms we seek would benefit the farmer directly and the great masses, including the business man, indirectly. If my view is right and the business men could see it in that way they ought to be willing to help the good work along, and it goes without saying that they could help us if they wished. I cannot see anything about the business man or his family that would unfit them for our social life. We can have friends in the town, welcome them to our house, visit them in their own homes to our mutual benefit, so why not welcome them to our Association. There can be no objection to their society and I think our interests are not conflicting. Where is the Alberta town in which the prosperity of the business man does not hinge upon the farmer?

Is it not reasonable to believe that out of the many business men in Alberta there could be found a goodly number that would help along a cause that offers relief to the masses and whose watchword is Equity?

We should look on all men as honest and honorable until they prove themselves otherwise, and when a business man seeks admission into the Association and wishes to become a bona fide member, with the avowed intention of helping along a movement which will make his life and the lives of all others brighter, we should welcome him. The business man is a useful member of society and is worthy of due respect, the same way that the foot is a useful member of our body even though it occupies a lowly position.

If a business man should join the association and it is found that he is seeking his own interests at the sacrifice of the farmers and the high standards which have been set up, then let him be dealt with accordingly, and let us determine right from the start that when any man, be he farmer or so-called business man, uses the association for anything save for the betterment of the masses, that he will be expelled, turned out in disgrace and never trusted again. The U. F. A. movement is meant for the farmers and the people and not for the individuals or the ring.

Dealing with the Endiang resolution

GRAIN GROWERS

ARE YOU SATISFIED?

ARE YOU CONVINCED?

The reliability of the Commission Merchant who handles your grain is of utmost importance to you. There have been several changes in the personnel of the grain trade during the past year. Some have come and gone, but we are still at your service with a clear record of twenty-nine years in Western Canada.

INVESTIGATE and send your grain and option orders to the Pioneer Grain Commission Merchant.

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Winnipeg

References: Union Bank of Canada, Royal Bank of Canada.

QUALITY Is All That Counts In A Cream Separator

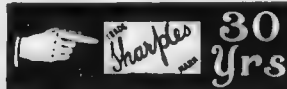
If you put your money into some disk-filled, cheap, or "peddler's" cream separator, how long will you be satisfied? Only until you find that such machines repeatedly lose the price of a

SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separator

The self-balancing Tubular bowl, hung like a plummet below a single ball bearing, and fed through the lower end, gives Tubulars twice the skimming force of others. Tubulars skim twice as clean. Dairy Tubulars have no disks.

You will finally have a Tubular because it is the World's Best. If you get some other first, you will discard it for a Tubular—just as thousands of others are doing right now.

A wasteful separator is expensive, even as a gift. We tell you positively that other separators repeatedly lose the price of the Tubular by wasting what Tubulars save. Tubulars are cheapest in the end, wear a lifetime and are guaranteed forever by the oldest separator concern on this continent. Is it not simply common sense for you to see the Tubular? If you do not know our local representative, ask us his name. Write for catalog No. 342



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The name "Winchester" on a rifle barrel is the hall-mark of accurate and strong shooting. This is due to the excellence of Winchester barrels, the knowledge and experience embodied in their manufacture and the care taken in targeting them. Only good guns ever leave our factory. For results always use Winchester guns for all your shooting and Winchester make of ammunition for all your guns.

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"ALWAYS SAFE AND SURE"

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DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.

Dear Sirs—Will you please mail to my address a copy of your "Treatise on the Horse"? I have been using Kendall's Spavin Cure and always found it safe and sure. Marino Briem.

That tells the whole story, and it is the experience that hundreds of thousands have had in the past 40 years, and it's the experience you will have—"It is the only sure remedy!"

For Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, Swelling and All Lameness


Sold by Druggists—\$1.00 a Bottle, 6 bottles for \$5.00. Keep it on hand always. Be ready for the emergency. Kendall's stops the pain, starts the circulation, penetrates and removes the cause of the disorders. Ask for a free copy of "A Treatise on the Horse." If not at dealers, write to—

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Kenosha Falls, Wt.

which was to the effect that lawyers and other should not be admitted into the U. F. A., I think perhaps the Endiang Union had in mind the wee 2 by 4 briefless lawyer who spends most of his time curling his mustache and trying to look wise and who imagines that his, to him, great learning places him above the common man. The dear boy! His father paid for his education, his mother was careful that the buttons were kept on his shirt, he has never had a struggle in life (unless it was to face his intended father-in-law), no problems to solve that could not be found in books. Poor little fellow, he is more to be pitied than blamed. He would not be much good to the association, but there have been men in the legal profession who are men in the full meaning of the word, broad-minded, strong, honest, sympathetic, common sense men who have given their talent, their energy and life for the betterment of conditions. They would bring honor and dignity to any cause by their presence. Why pass a resolution denying them membership, thereby losing their sympathy and support. Their calling, if rightfully followed, is an honorable one, just as much

as our own. I believe someone stated that merchants barred all but merchants from their association and for that reason the farmers should follow suit. My answer to such an argument is that the Merchants' Association has for its aims their interests only. It is for their protection and it appeals only to themselves. Our aims are higher, nobler, more worthy of public recognition. They are far-reaching and we cannot afford to belittle them or to narrow our work down so that it will compare with the other associations. The reforms we seek would benefit the merchants while we do not stand to be benefitted by their work. They can if they wish work with us in bringing about the reforms we seek, but we cannot work with them, because their aims are for self-protection. Let us always bear in mind that the U. F. A. was intended to educate men, to broaden their views, to enlarge their sympathy for others, to destroy class prejudice, to work together for the good of the country and to become better citizens.

AMOS WILTON,
Content, Alta.



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, September 4, 1911)

Wheat.—The new crop is commencing to come on the market rather more slowly than is usual, because of the continued wet weather. Today, Monday, is a holiday, but the Free Press crop estimate comes out, showing a little over 178,650,000 bushels of wheat, 223,550,000 bushels of oats, 33,300,000 bushels of barley, and 7,820,000 bushels of flax as the probable crop of 1911. Some reports of very serious damage are coming in from Saskatchewan, showing that rust as well as frost is doing serious damage, and cutting is much delayed by reason of heavy rains. Altogether, our crop has been passing through a time of great stress and we shall not be surprised if there is quite a percentage of wheat that grades below No. 4; in fact, we hear from two or three districts in Saskatchewan this morning that portions of the crop which ten days ago promised 35 bushels to the acre, have been so badly damaged by frost and rust that many fields are not being cut at all. We think that since this is the case we shall have particularly good prices for our wheat until it is more definitely known just what the threshing returns are.

Oats.—Of course, the oat crop would not suffer so much, but as the crop is still green in many districts, it is even yet too early to surmise what the effect of the off-season upon these oats has been. With the oat crops in Ontario and Quebec poor, we can confidently look for pretty good prices.

Barley.—Barley has moved up rapidly, based on a speculative demand in the expectation of reciprocity passing. We believe farmers will do best just to hold their barley at home until the result is known.

Flax.—Flax has been dull, with only an occasional demand, but October flax has worked high and strong on account of the damage from frost.

LIVERPOOL LETTER(By Procter & Co. Ltd., Liverpool)
August 22

A steady tone has prevailed during the past week, and there are signs of an improvement in the demand. The improvement in the Winnipeg market yesterday was not taken very seriously here, but the advance we have had today has been caused more by a general healthy feeling in the market. The condition of labor in this country is showing some improvement, but Liverpool is still the worst place in this respect. Since we wrote a week ago, not a load of wheat has been able to be removed from the quays or from any of the numerous steamers now lying in the docks. Delivery from warehouse is equally impossible. Things seem to be a little nearer adjustment today, but there is no reliability in the men's arrangement, as no sooner is one thing arranged than another arises. Once the labor troubles are finally adjusted, we believe a decided improvement in the demand will take place. The quality of the United Kingdom harvest still continues to give great satisfaction, but the quantity is disappointing in many cases.

From the Argentine we still get the most glowing accounts of crop prospects; so far, nothing has occurred to mar them. Australia.—Crop reports eminently satisfactory. Russia.—The reports we get do not improve. The latest this morning states that the interior reports wheat threshing results very disappointing. In India some rain is reported, but reliable authorities state it is too late now to be of any use, and the fact remains that

shippers refuse to offer, being unable to buy in Karachi. The progress of the Canadian crop is being anxiously watched here and will naturally have a lot to do in forming the price basis for the early winter months, until the Argentine again becomes the leading influence.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	Oct.	Dec.	May
Aug. 30	97½	97	101½
Aug. 31	98½	97½	101½
Sept. 1	98½	98½	102½
Sept. 2	99½	98½	103½
Sept. 5	99½	98½	102½
Oats—			
Aug. 30			
Aug. 31	39½	39	
Sept. 1	39½	39	
Sept. 2	40½	39½	
Sept. 5	40½	40	
Flax—			
Aug. 30	207		
Aug. 31	209		
Sept. 1	215		
Sept. 2	215		
Sept. 5	216		

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

September 2	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	\$1.02½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.04
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.02½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.05½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.03½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.03
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.03½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 11 cars	1.01
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	.99½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.00½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	1.01½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.00½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.99½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.00½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.01½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, smutty	1.00
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.00½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.01½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.02
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.99½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	.99½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car to arrive	1.00
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 500 bus.	1.01½

No. 3 wheat, 1 car	96½	No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.57
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	96½	No. 1 flax, part car	2.57
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	97½	No. 1 flax, 1 car to arrive, 10 days	2.50
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	98	No. 1 flax, 800 bu. to arr. Sept. 25	2.45
No. 3 wheat, 5 cars	96½	No. 1 flax, 1,900 bu. to arr. 10 days	2.50
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	96	No. 1 flax, to arrive	2.45
No. 3 wheat, part car	95½	No. 1 flax, 140 bu. to arrive	2.42
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	98	No. 2 flax, 2 cars	2.45
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	97½	No. 2 flax, 1 car	2.50
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	95		
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	95½		
No. 3 wheat, 4 cars	97		
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	93		
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	91		
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	88		
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	90		
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	80		
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	82		
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	85		
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	87		
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	89		
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	84		
Rejected wheat, 1 car	96		
Rejected wheat, 1 car	80		
Rejected wheat, 1 car	87		
Rejected wheat, 1 car	84		
Rejected wheat, 1 car	97½		
No grade wheat, 1 car	95		
No grade wheat, 1 car	91		
No grade wheat, part car	78		
No. 2 Winter wheat, 1 car	97½		
No. 2 wheat, 1 car	96		
No. 1 Durum wheat, 1 car	1.00½		
No. 1 Durum wheat, 800 bu. to arr.	99½		
No. 3 white oats, 2 cars	42½		
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	42½		
No. 3 white oats, 2 cars	43		
No. 4 white oats, 3 cars	41½		
No. 4 white oats, 3 cars	42		
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	42½		
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	41		
No. 3 oats, 2 cars	41		
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	41		
No. 3 oats, 2 cars	41		
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	41		
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	42		
No grade oats, seedy	40		
No. 2 rye, 2 cars	81		
No. 3 barley, 1 car	98		
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.11½		
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.12		
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.10		
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	.98		
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.97		
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	1.05		
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.02		
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.08		
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	1.11½		
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.90½		
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	.95		
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.97		
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	1.00		
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	1.06		
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.13½		
No grade barley, 1 car wheaty	.90		
No grade barley, 1 car seedy	.75		
Sample barley, 1 car to arrive	1.12		
Sample barley, 1 car to arrive	.95		
Sample barley, 1 car	1.05		
Sample barley, 800 bu. to arr. Duluth	1.10		
Sample barley, 2,000 bu. to arrive, Duluth	1.02		
Sample barley, 2,000 bu. to arrive, Duluth	1.02		
Sample barley, 2,000 bu. to arrive, Duluth	1.02		
Sample barley, 3,000 bus.	1.03		
No. 3 barley, 1 car	1.13		
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.13½		
No. 1 flax, 4 cars	2.55		
No. 1 flax, 2 cars	2.60		
No. 1 flax, 2 cars	2.55½		

EDMONTON MARKETS

(By Special Wire)

Hay

Slough, per ton	\$10.00 to \$11.00
Upland, per ton	12.00 " 13.00
Timothy, per ton	15.00 " 18.00

Oats

Best feed	37c. to 40c.
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Butter

Choice dairy	25c.
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Eggs

Strictly fresh	30c.
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Potatoes

New, per bushel	50c. to 60c.
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Poultry

Chickens	14c.
Fowl	12c.
Ducks	12c.
Geese	15c.
Turkeys	18c.

Live Stock

Butcher cattle	\$2.50 to \$4.50
Bulls	2.00 " 2.75
Hogs	6.00 " 6.75
Lambs	6.00 " 6.50
Sheep	5.00 " 5.50
Calves	5.00 " 5.75

The August Business

of the Great-West Life Assurance Company was the largest month's Business ever written in the history of the Company.

Over \$63,000,000 of Insurance is now held in force—increasing at a rate approaching \$1,000,000 a month.

Such rapid progress denotes the wide approval given to the Policies and methods of

The Great-West

Life Assurance Company

Head Office - WINNIPEG

Ask for personal rates, stating age next birthday

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FURS AND HIDES

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TRAPPERS GUIDE FREE TO THOSE WHO
SHIP TO US.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR from AUG. 30 to SEP. 5, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT												OATS		BARLEY				FLAX		
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 1° Seeds	Rej. 2° Seeds	2 cw. 3 cw.	3	4	Rej. Feed	1NW 1 Man. Re			
Aug. 30	100½	99½	96½	89½	81	76	63	..	..			..	..	38½	..	68	59	..	..	..	..
31	101½	99½	97	90½	83	77	64	..	..			..	..	39	..	68	59	..	..	..	..
Sep. 1	100	98½	94	91	83½	77½	65	..	..			..	..	39½	..	72	63	..	..	..	..
2	101½	100	95	91½	84	78	65	..	..			..	..	39½	..	72	63	..	..	..	..
5	101½	99½	95½	91½	84½	78	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	39	72	65	..	..	..	..

LUMBERSOLE BOOTS

BUY LUMBERSOLES FOR WARM FEET

Cold feet days are coming. Be prepared. Last winter our British factory could not supply us with all the Lumbersole Boots wanted in Canada. We are ready this year for a huge demand. People want Lumbersole Boots. No other boot is like them. No other does what Lumbersoles do—keep feet warm in 50 below zero—keep feet dry in wet weather. Send for a pair early. Be sure you get yours. Send now. Lumbersoles will be returned to you prepaid by first mail. Dealers have Lumbersoles, or can get them for you.

THIS IS OUR FAMOUS TWO-BUCKLE LUMBERSOLE

PER PAIR \$1.75

What are Lumbersole Boots? Boots made with a specially prepared wooden sole. It is lighter than leather, but it keeps in natural heat of foot. Keeps damp out. Boot is lined with warm felt uppers of stout leather. Altogether the warmest boot made in the world. Send \$1.75 today. Delivered free to you. Women's and children's boots made same way. See prices and sizes opposite. Thousands of testimonials received from all parts of Canada.

Scottish Wholesale Specialty Co.



All Sizes
\$1.75
Delivered Free

SIZES & PRICES

Two Buckle Lumbersoles.
Sizes 3-12 (for all ages) \$1.75
Men's best quality. Sizes 6-12 \$2.00
Children's sizes, 6-2. Two Buckle style (fit ages 3 to 10) \$1.35
Children's Best Quality lacing style (fit ages 6 to 10) \$1.50
If you don't know your size trace around your foot on paper and send to us.

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134½ Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

Week Ending Sept. 2

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C.P.R.	1,302	545	1,791
C.N.R.	1,134	422	110
G.T.P.	163	109	...
Total last week . .	2,599	1,076	1,901
Total previous w'k	1,484	1,410	536
Total year ago . . .	6,447	722	1,655

Disposition

	Last week	Prev. week	Year Ago
Exporters East . .	139	...	2,053
Butchers East . . .	718	92	598
Feeders East . . .	95	127	734
Stockers West . . .	39	...	...
Exp'ters held over . . .	...	...	728
Butchers held over . . .	...	150	727
Feeders held over . . .	...	...	34
Consumed locally	1,408	1,115	1,553

Cattle

Last week's run of cattle was more than double the previous week, but there was no decline in prices. To the contrary, there was an advance ranging from ten cents per cwt. on some of the lower grades, to a full twenty-five cents on the best class of butchers. Demand was strong from all sources, and for the first time this year there were more butchers shipped East than for the corresponding week of last year. Eastern buyers were on the job in great shape and were after the first class animals. As yet, there is very little trade in exporters. The truth

is that there are hardly enough animals coming now to supply any great demand for exporters, and all can be used locally and in the East. It is not likely, dealers state, that the animals classed this week as exporters will get beyond Montreal.

The greater part of last week's run was of medium butcher stock that sold up to \$4.60 per cwt., but there was a fair sprinkling of really choice animals that sold up to \$5.00 and \$5.25. Anything showing good killing qualities was in demand. Reports have it that on account of the softness of the grass, cattle are slow in putting on fat. If this is true, it is certain that the late fall will see large numbers of half-fat cattle on the market and prices for the common to medium grades correspondingly low. However, it looks as if the supply of choice animals would be limited and they should find a good outlet at all times.

Hogs

The run of hogs was smaller than last week, but prices only held even. But the price is a good one and the shipper can find no fault with it. At the present size of the runs, dealers are after the porkers in great shape and all are sold as soon as they hit market. It does not seem as if there is any possibility of the receipts becoming so large that the price will decline.

Sheep and Lambs

There has been a heavy run of sheep and lambs during the past week. The result has been a decline of twenty-five cents in lamb prices. Sheep are holding steady, but another run such as this week's would mean a reduction.

Country Produce

Butter

Receipts of dairy butter are not heavy, but the demand is not exceedingly strong, and the price holds steady with last week. However, the cooler weather now prevailing should bring about an improvement in the grade of shipments and receipts will probably be smaller a couple of weeks hence. When the season advances so that there is no danger of a warm spell, shippers will get better returns by putting their product up in bricks but for a few weeks yet it will be better to stick to tubs. Dealers state that there has been a decided improvement in the butter marketed in Winnipeg this year over previous years. Undoubtedly the weather conditions have done a great deal toward bringing about this betterment, but there is gainsaying that western butter-makers are themselves responsible for some of the improvement. Shippers have not been so prone to use any kind of receptacle that came to hand and there has been a noticeable absence of covers that would impart a bad flavor to the contents. Best dairy still sells at twenty-two cents per pound, f.o.b., Winnipeg, and there seems no possibility of a reduction in price.

Eggs

Harvest operations have curtailed shipments of eggs and there has been an advance of a clear four cents per dozen for the very best stock, strictly new laid eggs bringing 25 cents. To catch this price, the stock must be absolutely good. Dealers are candling all receipts and any that do not show up perfect are docked. It will pay to make frequent shipments and thus get in on the good price.

Potatoes

The potato crop is now moving in great shape, numerous carload lots arriving. The result has been a further reduction in prices, good tubers now fetching only forty-five cents per bushel. Dealers are not of the opinion that there will be any great reduction from this price until after harvest and threshing, if at all. However, the crop is a big one this year and it would not be surprising if potatoes would sell pretty low.

Milk and Cream

The advance in milk prices promised a couple of weeks ago has gone into effect, milk now bringing \$1.75 per hundred pounds. Dealers have promised another advance of twenty-five cents per hundred pounds on October 1. Cream for butter-making purposes has also shown a gain of two cents per pound of butter-fat, placing that commodity at twenty-two cents. Sweet cream is unchanged from last week.

Live Poultry

Prices offered by the abattoirs for live poultry are practically the same as last week. Receipts are ample to take care of all demands.

Hay

Number 1 hay is up two dollars per ton, receipts being small on account of harvest. Timothy shows an advance of two dollars per ton. This is the time of the year to market hay if it is at all possible to ship. From now until November 1, shipments will be small and prices should hold strong, probably showing some advance from present quotations.

In our last issue we made a few remarks about the difficulties of developing co-operation in the United States. In the same issue there is an article by Mr. Maxwell on co-operation in Canada, which emphasizes our opinions. The prices are very high for everything which people have to buy, and few countries, if any, have ever offered greater occasion for the organization of co-operative societies for the buying and selling of commodities, but there are two great obstacles in the way of their formation. First the manufacture and sale of practically every staple commodity produced in Canada is controlled by combines, and a heavy duty on imports compels the people to buy from these combines. If a co-operative society is formed, and the combines desire to put it out of existence, it is an easy matter for them to do so simply by supplying the local retail store at prices which enable it to undersell the co-operative society. If the combines permit it to exist, it, nevertheless, has to get its supplies from the same source as does the local store, and hence the co-operative society is not likely to be of much advantage to its members. Moreover, the large departmental stores at present are offering to fulfil mail orders at their ordinary retail prices and to prepay charges to any point in Canada. Add to all this the scramble for wealth and the want of confidence in each other, and it is easy to see why co-operation, as we understand it, has made little progress in Canada, and the problem of industrial organization is more difficult there than it is in this country. It will be interesting to watch the evolution as it proceeds.—Scottish Co-operator.

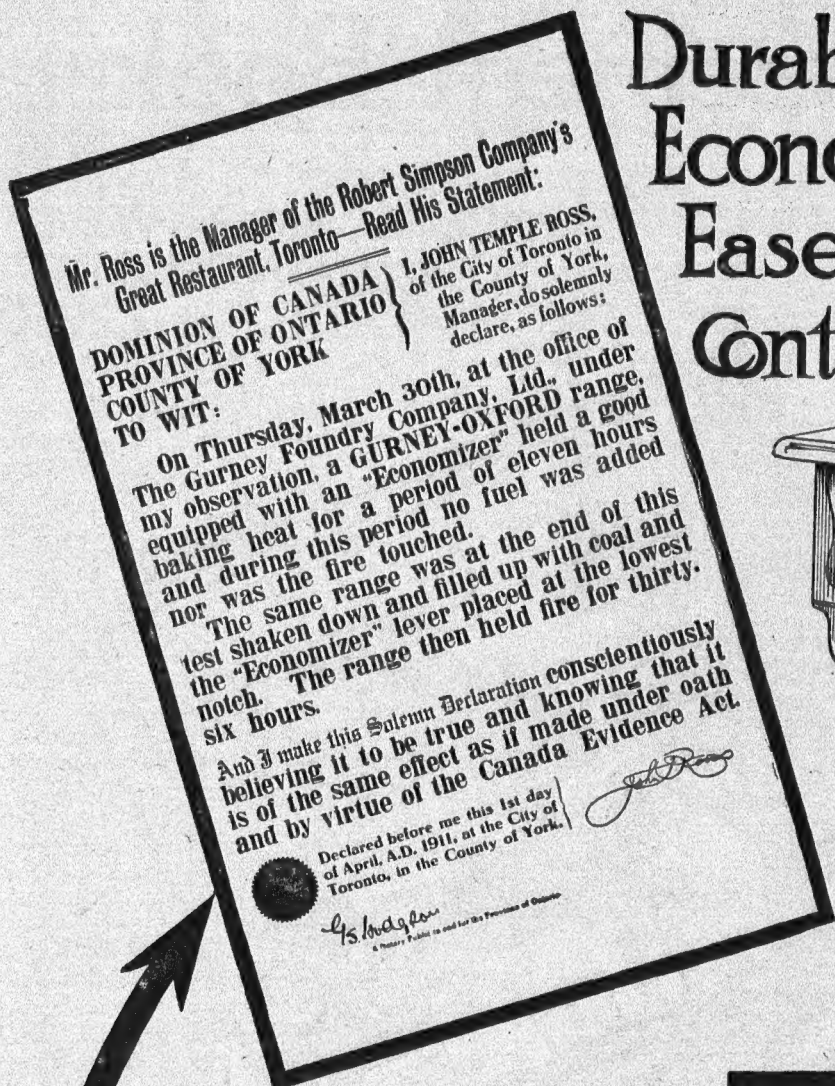
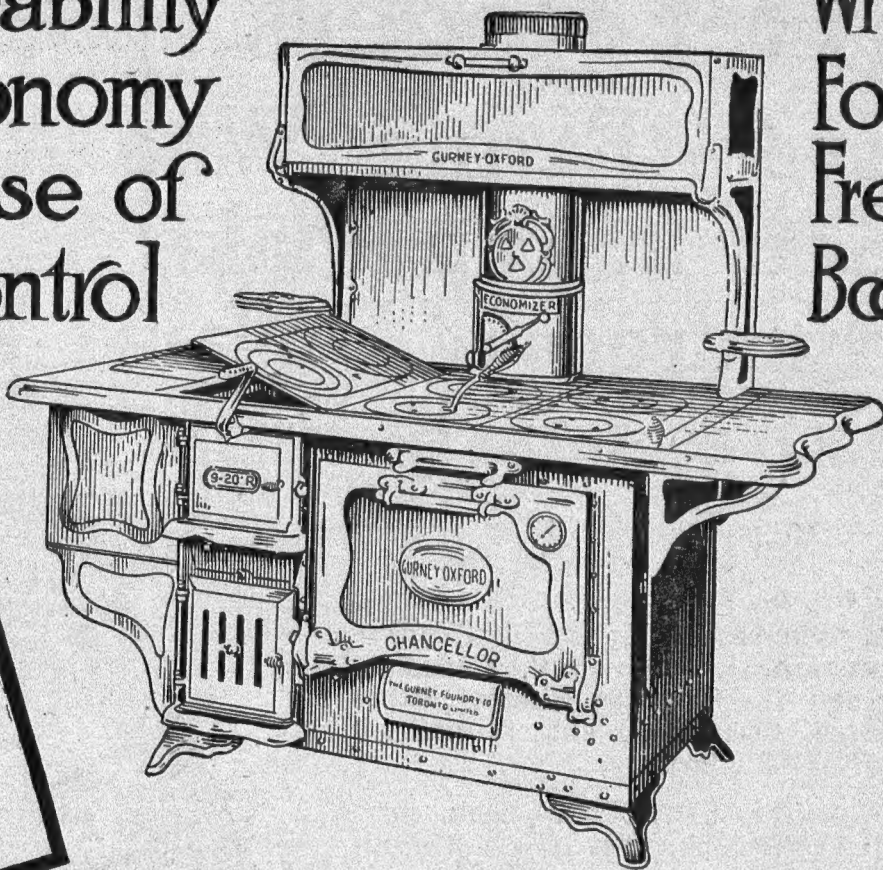
THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5

WINNIPEG GRAIN			WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK			COUNTRY PRODUCE		
	Tue.	W'k Ago		Tuesday	Week Ago		Tuesday	Week Ago
Cash Wheat			Cattle	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Butter (per lb.)		
No. 1 Nor.	101½	100½	Choice export steers . . . . .	...	...	Fancy dairy	22c	22c
No. 2 Nor.	99½	99½	Good export steers . . . . .	...	...	No. 1 dairy	20c	20c
No. 3 Nor.	95½	97	Choice butcher steers and heifers	4.75-5.25	4.50-5.00	Good round lots	17c	17c
No. 4	91½	89½	Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	4.40-4.60	4.25-4.40			
No. 5	84½	81	Common to medium butcher steers and heifers	3.90-4.25	3.75-4.00	Eggs (per doz.)		
No. 6	78	76	Best fat cows	4.10-4.40	3.90-4.25	Best stock	25c	21c
Feed	68	63	Medium Cows	3.75-4.00	3.60-3.75			
Cash Oats			Canners	3.00-3.25	3.00-3.25	Potatoes (per bushel)		
No. 2 C.W.	40	38½	Best bulls	3.25-3.60	3.00-3.50	New crop	45c	60c
Cash Barley			Common and medium bulls	2.75-3.00	2.50-2.75			
No. 3	72	...	Best stockers and feeders	3.75-4.25	3.75-4.25	Milk and Cream		
Cash Flax			Light stockers	3.25-3.50	3.25-3.50	Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)	25c	25c
No. 1 N.W.	208	...	Choice veal calves	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)	22c	20c
Wheat Futures			Common to medium calves	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$1.75	\$1.50
October	99½	98½	Best milkers and springers (each)	\$40-\$50	\$35-\$45			
December	98½	97½	Com'n milkers and springers (each)	\$25-\$35	\$20-\$30	Live Poultry		
May	102½	...				Chickens	13-14c	12c-14c
Oats Futures			Hogs			Fowl	12c	10c
October	40½	39½	Choice hogs	\$9.00	\$9.00	Ducks	12c	12c
December	40	39½	Rough sows	6.50-7.00	7.50-8.00	Geese	12c	11c
May . . . . .	...	40½	Stags	7.00-7.25	7.00-7.25	Turkeys	14c	14c
Flax Futures			Sheep and Lambs			Hay (per ton)		
October . . . . .	...	226½	Choice lambs	6.50-6.75	6.50-7.00	No. 1 Wild	\$10-\$11	\$9.00
			Best killing sheep	4.75-5.00	4.75-5.00	No. 2 Wild	\$8-\$9	8.00
						No. 1 Timothy	15.00	18.00
						No. 2 Timothy	13.50	11.00

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A Cook Can't Make A Stove But A Stove Can Make A Cook

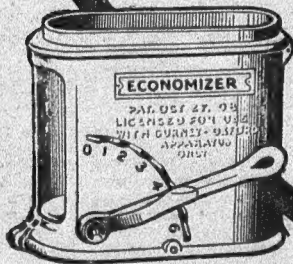
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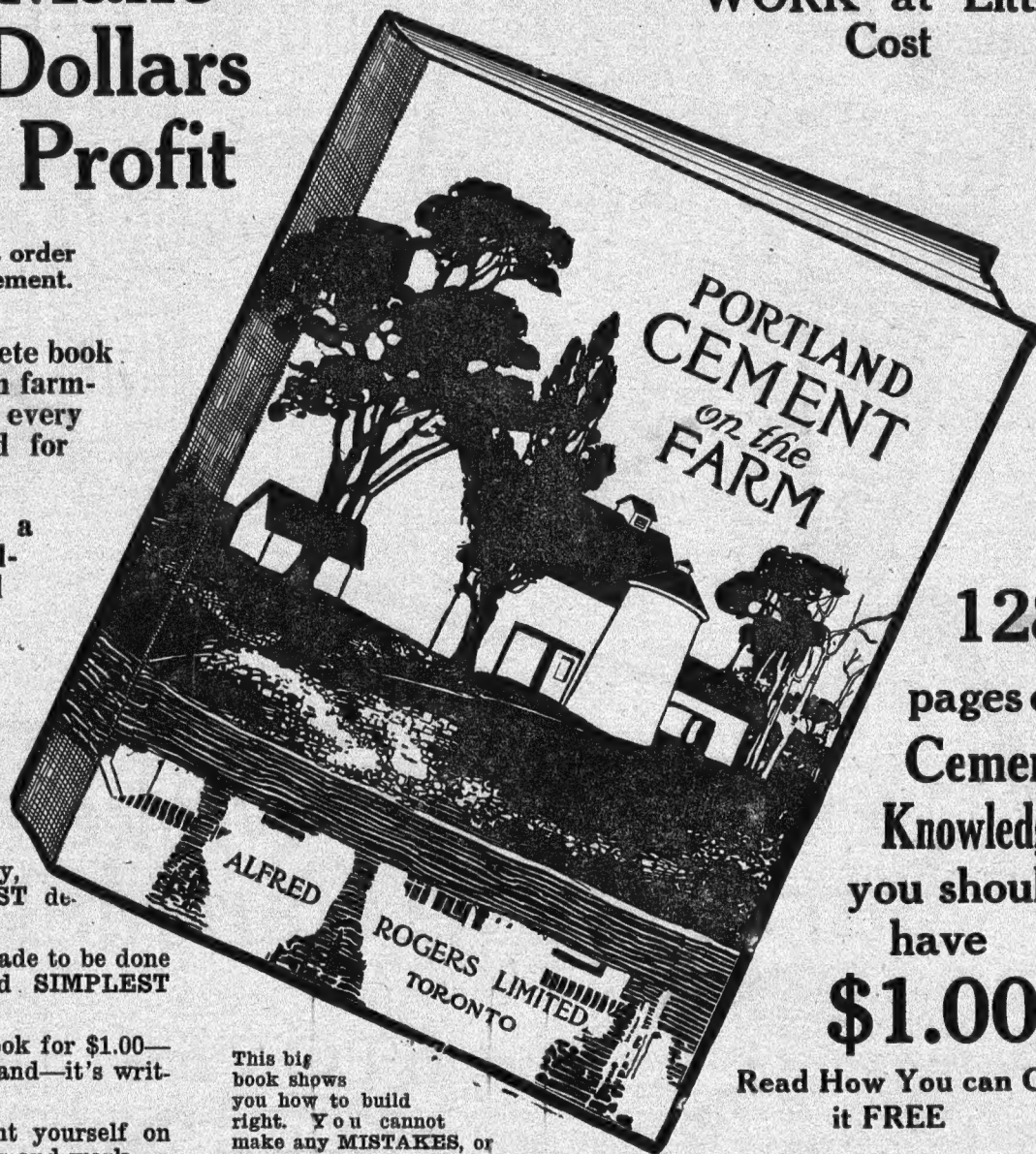
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